

A WEEKLY JOURNAL
OF PHARMACY
— AND —
THE DRUG-TRADE.



The Official Journal of Eighteen Chemists' Societies in the British Empire.

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PRICE-LISTS AND CIRCULARS.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the pioneer of the method of distributing price-lists and circulars to the trade in its Summer and Winter Issues. The system has been in force for more than thirty years, and is as effective as it is popular. Distribution to the best buyers in the world is ensured, and that is not the case when price-lists are sent singly by post—e.g., reports received from Australasia show that "tons" of price-lists and dutiable matter on which the tax has not been paid are destroyed by the authorities. The Summer and Winter Numbers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST containing such price-lists and circulars are not so treated, because the demands of the Customs are complied with, hence the copies are promptly delivered to the advantage of advertisers. The next opportunity for sending out price-lists and circulars will be with the Summer Number to be published on July 27, 1907. The Publisher invites up-to-date firms to write to him at the Head Office for conditions and terms.

PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS.

THE exemption of known, admitted, and approved remedies from medicine stamp-duty requires that the formulas for the preparations shall be published in a well-known book of reference, or their composition otherwise disclosed. "Pharmaceutical Formulas" was the first book, after the B.P., approved by the Board of Inland Revenue, and any of our readers who may wish their formulas published in it should send them to the Editor, 42 Cannon Street, E.C., each formula being written on a separate piece of paper.

Summary.

This issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" is being specially circulated to members of the trade in Canada, the United States, and other parts of the New World. As an Imperial Journal of Pharmacy and the drug-trade, "The Chemist and Druggist" spares no pains to gather all the news of importance connected therewith from all parts of the British Empire, including exhaustive and up-to-date reports of the world's drug and chemical markets, besides communications and reports on practical and scientific matters allied to pharmacy in its commercial and professional aspects.

THE history of the Chemical Society of France is sketched on p. 736.

THE Montreal Pharmaceutical examination results are given on p. 736.

AN interesting discussion on the new Patents Bill is reported on p. 770.

IMPORTANT NEW PROVISIONS regarding spirits, used industrially and otherwise, are outlined on p. 744.

A CHARACTERISTIC PORTRAIT of Mr. J. R. Young, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, is reproduced on p. 758.

LABELS for antiseptic dentifrices have recently been declared to be liable to medicine stamp-duty, and an official letter about the matter is printed on p. 745.

BRITISH COLUMBIA has passed an amending Pharmacy Act by which chemists' companies are required to have a qualified directorate. We give particulars in an article beginning on p. 743.

THE PRIME MINISTER has fixed May 24 for the second reading of the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. Our Parliamentary representative indicates the chances of the Bill being read on that day (p. 740).

AN advance in santonin, cajuput oil, Cape aloes quillaia, and castor oil, and a reduction in bismuth salicylate, platinum metal, and crude camphor, embody the principal alterations in the markets (p. 774).

THE WHOLESALE DRUG-TRADE OF CANADA is the title of an eight-page article in which we give information about the import business of the Dominion and the firms and companies who are prominent as distributors of druggists' goods. The article is illustrated with twenty-seven portraits, and begins on p. 747.

THE IRON-OX CO., LTD., succeeded in their actions against the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and the Leeds Co-operative Society for selling iron-oxide tablets when "Iron-Ox" was asked for. Mr. Justice Parker, in his judgment, made some useful enunciations about limitations in selling imitations (p. 764).

THIS is the May-meeting week of the Pharmaceutical Society. The decennial festival in aid of the Benevolent Fund was held in the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday, and over 1,700 were subscribed to the fund. A summary of the proceedings at the dinner and the annual meeting on Wednesday is given on p. 755, and is followed by reports of the speeches and sketches of the speakers at the dinner.

THE President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain complained on Wednesday that non-members of the Society get benefits that they do not pay for. We show that it is quite the other way. During the past ten years there has been a surplus of 62,499l. from examinations and as much as 8,300l. in one year. That more than pays for the administration of the Pharmacy Act (p. 742).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Twenty applications have been received for the vacancies that are impending on the staff of the Coventry Provident Dispensary.

At North London Police Court, on May 10, Mrs. Florence Finch obtained a separation order, with 10s. a week maintenance, against her husband, Henry Finch, described as a chemist, of Munster Road, Fulham.

At Bow Street Police Court on May 11, Hannah Abrahams was fined 27*l.* for smuggling 144 oz. of saccharin from Rotterdam. The woman had the saccharin packed in eight shallow cardboard boxes secured round her body by strips of linen.

Sir William Lyne (Minister of Trade and Customs for Australia) has promised that he will consider the objection to the duty of 3*d.* per lb. on trade-catalogues. Meanwhile the duty may be paid in this country through the Commonwealth Office.

At Gravesend on May 7, and at Bow on May 8, the Pharmaceutical Society obtained judgment for penalties of 5*l.* in each case against Herbert Burley and Archibald Stewart respectively, both unqualified managers of branch shops, who had sold poisons.

The Privy Council Office has announced that the President of the Board of Education has presented a petition praying for the grant of a charter for the incorporation of the "Imperial College of Science and Technology," exclusive of the University of London.

At West Ham Police Court on May 15, James Lemore, a coloured man practising as a chemist at Angel Lane, Stratford, was found guilty of ill-treating, abusing, and torturing a dog by throwing ammonia over it, and was fined the full penalty of 5*l.*, including costs.

At North London Police Court on May 14, Messrs. W. C. Barnes & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Phoenix Works, Wallis Road, Hackney Wick, were fined 10*s.*, and 2*s.* costs, on each of two summonses for allowing black smoke to be emitted from their factory-chimneys.

The Oswestry Town Council have accepted tenders for chloride of lime, weed-killer, and Jeyes' fluid from Mr. W. Carter, pharmaceutical chemist; for carbolic soap, sanitas disinfecting-powder, and Jeyes' powder from Mr. T. Jones, chemist and druggist; and for other chemists' supplies from Mr. T. Williamson, chemist and druggist.

At the Clerkenwell Sessions last week, Archibald Smith (29), a commercial traveller, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for feloniously receiving ten dozen boxes of Beecham's Pills, the property of Albert Tebbutt, trading as Sutton & Co., wholesale druggists, of Chiswell Street, Finsbury, under circumstances already fully reported.

"Is cherry-brandy a 'medicated' wine?" inquired Judge Lumley Smith at a meeting of the West Sussex Licensing Confirmation Committee at Horsham on May 9. "Oh, no; quinine-wine and such things are 'medicated' wines," replied Mr. Hugh Betten, chemist and druggist, Worthing, who was the applicant. The grant of the licence was confirmed.

The Croydon poisoning-case (*C. & D.*, May 4, p. 662) is still before the Courts, and on May 9 further evidence was given by Mr. Vale, "the dispenser of medicines to feathered creatures," who said he had no doubt Brinkley knew where he (Mr. Vale) kept the prussic acid. Brinkley would be aware of the danger of it, as he would have seen creatures killed with it. He used Scheele's acid. Sir Thomas Stevenson, the Home Office expert, said the death of both Mr. and Mrs. Beck was due to prussic-acid poisoning.

At a meeting of the East Ham Town Council on May 14, the engineer reported having received notice from Messrs. Searle & Searle stating that they intended to erect a factory for Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., wholesale and export druggists and manufacturing chemists, at the rear of Brooks Avenue, and asking whether the Council, as property-owners in Brooks Avenue, would raise any objec-

tion thereto. It was resolved to reply, without prejudice, that the Council had no objection to offer.

Fairchild Scholarship and Prizes.

We are asked to remind intending candidates that Saturday, June 1, is the last day for lodging applications for the scholarship and prizes founded by Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster. Application should be made on forms to be had from the Secretary, Mr. A. E. Holden, 57-60 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

Cartage-charges on Traders' Goods.

Sitting at the Royal Courts of Justice on Saturday, May 11, under the presidency of Mr. Justice Bigham, the Railway Commissioners gave their decision in a case of much interest and importance to merchants and traders in London and the Midlands and the North. It was one in which Pickfords, Ltd., the carriers, asserted that the London and North-Western Railway Co., by their system of charges and rebates, unduly preferred themselves as carriers and prejudiced the applicants in their business to the detriment of the general public; and they accordingly asked for an order restraining them from doing so. Mr. Justice Bigham, in delivering judgment, said the right of the trader who did his own cartage was to have the rebate fixed at the sum he had saved to the company. He could not ask for more, nor could he be required to take less. To give a trader more would be to prefer him to other traders and hamper the railway company in their competition for cartage business, and to require him to take less would be to prefer the railway company by leaving in their pocket money for which they had performed no service. The measure of the rebate was the bare cost saved, and he did not think the trader was entitled to require the railway company to hand over as rebate in addition what might be said to represent the profit which would have accrued to the railway company if they had done the cartage. The rebate was certainly not to be measured by the cost the competing trader was put to to do the work, for over such cost the railway company had no control whatever. The rebate, moreover, must be based on the cost of the cartage of each particular consignment. Lordship recognised that there were anomalies in the company's rates, but he was satisfied, he said, that there was nothing in the facts or evidence to show that the company either unduly preferred themselves or prejudiced the applicants.—The Hon. A. E. Gathorne Hardy concurred, but Sir James Woodhouse dissented, considering that the company had by their system of charges and allowances practically secured for themselves the entire monopoly of the cartage traffic to the exclusion of the applicants and others, and he was of opinion that the applicants were entitled to the declaration and order for which they asked.—The opinion of the majority of the Commissioners prevailed, and the application consequently failed.

Analysts' Reports.

In his annual report for 1906 Mr. R. A. Cripps, the Bournemouth public analyst, states that "test" samples were taken of cream powder (3), sodium bicarbonate (3), cream of tartar (5), castor oil (5), olive oil (2), almond oil (2), camphorated oil (3), glycerin (2), and compound liquorice-powder (2). Twenty-three samples of drugs were taken with the ordinary formalities under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts; eighteen were genuine and five were adulterated, four of the adulterated samples being camphorated oil. Similarly, in the test samples the three camphorated-oil samples were adulterated. Thirteen samples of the oil were taken altogether, and seven were adulterated; but none of the adulterated samples were obtained from qualified chemists. They were sold by various descriptions of shopkeepers in small bottles. The three "test" samples having been found deficient, additional samples were taken in the ordinary way, and as these also proved to be adulterated proceedings were instituted, one of the vendors being fined, but the others obtained dismissal on the plea of warranty. The warrantors were subsequently convicted and fined 1*l.* and costs. This experience, continues Mr. Cripps, illustrates two important points connected with the working of the Acts—viz., the value of the system of taking test samples, and the difficulties of prosecuting successfully the warrantors of adulterated articles. The report continues:

I desire to express my opinion that the system of taking test-samples is capable of wider application with very satis-

factory results. When such samples are found wanting fresh samples can be taken with the usual formalities, or, in the case of articles which are liable to lose strength by keeping, or those which are but seldom sold, the vendors can be warned, and will commonly receive such warning with gratitude. When, however, subsequent samples are still found to be adulterated, and prosecution follows, it is almost useless to inflict a small fine—the penalty should be exemplary. This is especially the case with wholesale warrantors, because the wholesale dealer at a distance does not suffer from the local stigma which a retail tradesman can scarcely escape.

One (ordinary) sample of liquid extract of cinchona was not quite up to B.P. standard, while one of the test samples of cream of tartar was adulterated with 7.8 per cent. of calcium sulphate.

Birmingham Notes.

The Welsh water of our city is lethal to auricula, says a local pharmacist.

To show what a young man of scientific bent can do in our city allusion may be made to the success of Mr. J. A. N. Friend, who began at King Edward's School, passed to University as King Edward's Scholar, secured the Priestley Scholarship, graduated B.Sc. and M.Sc., is now a research chemist at Wurzburg University, and has just got a Carnegie Scholarship of 100*l*.

The "Mail" says that the interest recently resuscitated in Birmingham with regard to the curative and other properties of herbs has unearthed a local work on the subject by a Birmingham surgeon, Mr. William Meyrick, which was printed 100 years ago for Knott & Lloyd at the office of the executors of T. A. Pearson, 1802. It treats of hundreds of herbs and plants, giving description and details of their medicinal value.

A circular has been issued by the local executive of the S.C.I., and pharmacy has not been forgotten. It is likely that a respectable sum will be forthcoming from this branch of chemical industry. It is stated that guarantors will participate in the numerous social and scientific functions which are to be held, and which include very much the same sort of entertainments that prevailed at the B.P.C. last year, even to the fête and fireworks at the Botanical Gardens.

The Price of Soap.

A large number of representatives attended a meeting held at Birmingham on May 15, under the auspices of the Midland Council of Grocers' Associations, to hear an explanation by Mr. W. H. Lever, M.P., on the subject of his firm's action in reducing the weight of soap tablets to cover the increased cost of raw materials. Mr. Lever said the market for soap-fats had undergone a volcanic eruption, the advances ranging from 50 to 100 per cent. If the trade decided to sell only tablets of 16 oz., or aliquot parts of a pound, they must be prepared to have adulterated soap, as it would be impossible for the manufacturer to regulate selling-prices according to the variations in cost of production. Mr. Snape, President of the Council, said the manufacturers of other goods had to adjust their prices to market fluctuations. He knew of no case in which Messrs. Lever had restored depleted weight when the market went in their favour. To admit the principle of odd weights in soap would be to invite its application to other commodities. The meeting unanimously reaffirmed its condemnation of the system, those present pledging themselves to do their utmost individually to discourage sales other than by recognised weights.

Grocers and the Government Poisons Bill.

At a meeting of the General Purposes Committee of the Federation of Grocers' Associations held at Holborn Viaduct Hotel, London, on May 9, the following resolution was on the agenda from the Oldham Association:

That we offer our earnest protest against the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill of the Government on the ground that it will very materially affect the interest of many shops in the sale of many small articles, such as camphorated oil, glycerin and chlorodyne lozenges, and many other things such as headache-powders, and hope the Federation will offer its protest against the passing of same.

It was moved and seconded that the resolution be referred to the Parliamentary Committee. The Secretary explained that the Bill, when it had passed the second reading, would

probably be referred to a Select Committee, and as they had some vendors of patent medicines there, he would be glad if they would consent to give evidence before that Committee. Fifteen years ago a test-case was decided taking away the privilege of selling proprietary medicines containing poisons, and the Federation was desirous of securing a clause in the Bill making it lawful for traders with patent-medicine licences to sell medicines containing poison provided they were packed by properly registered persons in sealed packets. Some of the things mentioned in the resolution could be sold by grocers, but chlorodyne-lozenges and headache-powders could not. Mr. Fairhurst, who said he had had a patent-medicine licence for thirty years, agreed to give evidence, and the resolution was approved and passed on to the Parliamentary Committee.

Sheffield Notes.

A would-be suicide on May 8 adopted a new combination in trying to shuffle off this mortal coil. She first took a quantity of laudanum and then swallowed some salt of lemon. An emetic was quickly administered and she recovered.

The many friends of Councillor A. Russell Fox, F.L.S., and family will be glad to know that his son, Mr. Alfred Fox, is rapidly recovering from the effects of the very serious attack of pneumonia which has laid him aside for the past three months.

Mr. J. Gilbert Jackson, chemist and druggist, of Abbeydale Road, gave a demonstration of "Ozobrome" printing to the members of the Sheffield Photographic Society on May 8. He showed some very good examples of work done by the process, and then made two prints to show exactly the method of working.

No Alcoholic Ads.

The Cardiff Tramways Committee at their last meeting discussed the advisability of taking whisky advertisements for their tramcars. Several members were of opinion that such should not be permitted, but Councillor Jabez A. Jones, an ex-President of the local Pharmaceutical Association, said if they were going to bar whisky they ought to exclude all alcoholic drinks that are exciseable. There are many people, he said, who buy medicated wines not knowing they contain alcohol, and much secret drinking is brought about in that way under the cloak of taking medicine. Other members agreed with Mr. Jones, and eventually it was resolved that no advertisements relating to exciseable alcoholic drinks be permitted.

Dust-prevention.

The Salford Corporation have accepted the tender of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., of Northwich, for the supply of 4 tons of calcium chloride, at 35*s*. 10*d*. per ton, to be used as a dust-preventive.

At the last meeting of Wimbledon Town Council the surveyor reported that the use of calcium chloride for dust-prevention had proved successful, and it was decided to provide a sum of 120*l*. in the current half-year's estimates for the purchase of calcium chloride for use on the roads during the coming summer.

An Unusual Poison.

At an inquest held at Chinley on May 8 Mr. Robert Wright, pharmaceutical chemist, Buxton, was the principal witness. The inquiry was into the death of a five-year-old child named Shirt, who had taken a whitish powder, a sample of which was sent to Mr. Wright for analysis. Mr. Wright said the powder was nitrite of soda, which is used medicinally in very small doses. If much be taken the respiratory organs will be paralysed. The simplest form in which nitrite is administered is as sweet spirit of nitre, and even the spirit in small doses has been known to act as a poison. Nitrite of soda, of which he would not care to take more than a salt-spoonful, is used very seldom in medicine, and then only in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain doses. In the case of a child a few grains would probably prove fatal. He had been in business as a chemist for over thirty years, and he had never once been asked for it over the counter. A verdict of accidental death through poisoning was returned.

An Unhappy Couple.

At Exmouth Police Court on May 13, James Arthur Brinsford, chemist and druggist, Bristol, was charged with

deserting his wife. It was stated that Mrs. Brinsford was the daughter of a Bristol chemist, with whom Brinsford was an assistant. In 1892 the father died, leaving his daughter a 300l. share in the business. The defendant married her when she was seventeen, bought his mother-in-law out of the business, and carried it on as his own. Owing to alleged cruelty, Mrs. Brinsford separated from her husband in 1901, but returned to him two years later when she had received a legacy of 150l., but she again had occasion to complain of his conduct, and left him in 1905. For some time she maintained herself, but she was no longer able to do so owing to ill-health. Mrs. Brinsford in evidence supported these statements, and in cross-examination admitted an allegation in respect to relations with an assistant of her husband, and that the latter had in consequence threatened her with divorce. In re-examination she stated that she was afraid to return to her husband, as she would not find her life safe. The Bench (which included Mr. P. F. Rowsell, of Exeter, among its occupants) found there was no evidence of desertion and dismissed the case, the parties to pay their own costs.

"Advice Free."

At an inquest at Tottenham on May 11 on Mrs. Nellie Barns (37), the husband said that on the day of her death he advised deceased to have a doctor, but instead she went to a chemist's shop and obtained medicine. Tasker Keys, who supplied the medicine, said he is "a doctor of medicine of Cincinnati and a licentiate of midwifery and diseases of women and children, Dublin." He is now secretary of Tasker Keys, Ltd., chemists, High Road, Tottenham. The business, which formerly belonged to him, is conducted by a manager. If anybody wants witness's advice he gives it; but as a rule he is not paid for it. The Coroner read witness's advertisement in a local paper, as follows:

Tasker Keys, Ltd., qualified and consulting chemists. Years of medical and surgical experience. Advice free daily. No case undertaken unless cure guaranteed. Also nervous and skin-diseases a speciality.

The Coroner asked the witness if he were entitled to advertise "advice free." Witness: I believe so. Since I came to Tottenham I have done so. Continuing, witness said deceased came into the shop on the day of her death. He thought she was dying then, and he gave her a little sal volatile, which revived her. He advised her to go straight home and have a doctor. The medical evidence showed that death was due to exhaustion from phthisis, and a verdict accordingly was returned.

Cricket.

Allenburys C.C., at Hackney Marshes, achieved an easy victory over Cromer Argyle on May 11, the scores being: Allenburys, 120; Cromer Argyle, 25.

Burgoyne, Burbidges C.C. met Johnson's Athletic at Wadham Lodge, Walthamstow, on May 11, and a splendid struggle ended in the victory of Burgoyne, Burbidges by 39 to 33.

On May 9 the Leicester Chemists played the Leicester High Street Victoria C.C. at the Old County Ground, Aylestone Park, Leicester. Pharmacy was somewhat weaker than usual, but batting first they ran up the very respectable total of 89, Huzzard, who batted well, being responsible for 30, and J. H. Miles had 19 to his credit. This score was too much for the Victorians, who could only reach 42, Miles, Peberdy, and Williamson making havoc with the ball.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Business Change.

Mr. R. A. Austin, pharmaceutical chemist, has taken over the business carried on for many years by Mr. D. S. Thomson, druggist, at 31 Clanbrassil Street, Dundalk.

Agricultural Analysts.

Irish analysts have just received from the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction copies of important new regulations under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act, 1906. They make provisions as to the qualifications

to be possessed by agricultural analysts, deputy agricultural analysts, and official samplers; and also as to the manner in which samples are to be taken and dealt with, the manner in which analyses are to be conducted, and other matters pertaining to the Act.

Personal.

Mr. John Booth Kelly, son of Mr. Patrick Kelly, pharmaceutical chemist, professor of chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, has passed the Final examination of the Conjoint examinations in Ireland, conducted by the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons. Mr. Kelly has had a brilliant college course. During his first and second year he carried off prizes in anatomy, chemistry, and materia medica, and his third year's awards included the Barker prize of 21l. for special proficiency in dissecting.

Guardians' Doings.

The deputation from the North Dublin Union which waited on the Local Government Board (see *C. & D.*, April 27, p. 608) reported the result of their interview at the last meeting of the Guardians. The deputation was informed that concession is generally made to local firms when the difference between the tenders does not exceed 5 per cent. The Guardians passed another resolution urging the Board to allow them to accept the Dublin tender (10 per cent. more than the Liverpool tender) because of the special facilities which the Dublin contractors have for receiving and fitting surgical appliances.

The Tipperary Medicine-contract.

The Tipperary Board of Guardians awarded the medicine-contract to Messrs. Boileau & Boyd, Dublin, but the Local Government Board refuse their sanction in the following circumstances. Messrs. Sumner's tender was for 37½ per cent. off official prices, but the Guardians contend that it was uninvited, as only Irish firms were asked to compete. Messrs. Boileau & Boyd's tender was at 28¾ per cent. discount, which was subsequently increased to 32½ at the Guardians' suggestion. The Guardians are arranging to have a question asked in the House of Commons, and for this purpose are sending copies of the correspondence to Mr. John Cullinane and Mr. K. E. O'Brien, the local members of Parliament.

Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Aberdeen.

The Aberdeen Parish Council has appointed the following chemists as dispensers of medicine to the outdoor poor for the ensuing year:

For St. Clement's, St. Andrew's, and part of St. Machar wards—Mr. Chas. Simpson, Exchequer Road. Greyfriars—Mr. Alex. Gray, George Street. Woodside—Mr. R. C. Cardus, Great Northern Road. Part of St. Machar—Mr. James Spence, Mouthooly. St. Nicholas and Rosemount—Mr. A. F. Sugan, South Mount Street.

Rubislaw, Ruthrieston and Ferryhill—Mr. George Stephen, Holburn Street.

Torry.—Mr. A. P. Wallace, Victoria Road. The price is fixed at 1s. 9d. per head. Medical extras to be supplied at ordinary trade-prices. Medicines supplied to the outdoor poor of other parishes to be charged at current prices less 10 per cent.

Dr. Collie's ointment—a preparation put up by a local company—is being largely advertised just now and is selling freely. Several window-shows of it are to be seen throughout the city.

Business Changes.

Messrs. Macnaught Brothers, chemists, 4 West Blackhall Street, Greenock, are opening a branch at 9 Rue End Street, Greenock, in the beginning of June.

Messrs. Thomson Bros., chemists, are removing from their corner pharmacy in Commercial Street, to new premises, 65 Seagate, Dundee—next door to the theatre.

By the transference of the pharmacy recently acquired by Mr. Robert Scott from 503 to 463 Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, a link is broken in the chain connecting the former premises with the business of a surgery or pharmacy which

dates back for three-quarters of a century. In 1830 John Cochrane, "surgeon, accoucheur, and apothecary," occupied the shop 503, and carried on business there for about fifty years. Dr. Cochrane died in the early 'eighties, and since then the business has changed hands on two or three occasions. The premises are interesting also as being, as Mr. Mackenzie, chemist, Forrest Road, Edinburgh, has informed us, in the same tenement as the house occupied by Dr. Anderson, physician to Charles II., who compounded pills known for long after his death as Dr. Anderson's pills, and more recently as Irvine's Anderson pills. A few doors to the east also, just above Bank Street, was situated the original pharmacy of Mr. Gardner, whose son, along with Mr. William Ainslie, so long carried on business in George Street, Edinburgh.

Glasgow.

Mr. Wm. Russell, chemist and druggist, 212 New City Road, is removing shortly from his present shop to premises next door.

Messrs. Frazer & Green, Ltd., pharmaceutical chemists, Charing Cross, are showing a remarkable assortment of sponges in their windows.

At the annual business-meeting of the Glasgow Optical Society Mr. T. S. Baird, of the Glasgow College of Optics, was elected President.

Mr. J. W. Miller, chemist and druggist, proprietor of Dun's Drug-stores, Jamaica Street, has purchased the business, including all the trade-marks and proprietary rights, of the late Mr. T. Robinson, homœopathic chemist, West Nile Street.

The Glasgow Optical Society's seventh annual dinner was held in the Arcade Café on Monday evening, Mr. H. B. Doleman presiding. About thirty chemists were in the company of eighty, and Mr. Stavert, chemist-optician, Kirkcaldy, proposed the toast of "The Examiners of the B.O.A."

Personal.

Messrs. Henry & McMurtrie, chemists, Macduff, are to supply medicines (at the usual rate of discount) to the Gamrie Parish Council for the ensuing year.

We understand that Mr. James Mackenzie, chemist, Forrest Road, Edinburgh, is preparing a monograph of Mr. John Duncan, the founder of the firm of Duncan, Flockhart & Co.

An engagement is announced between Dr. H. Belyse Baildon, Ph.C., Ph.D., F.R.S.E., of University College, Dundee, and Mrs. Keller, *née* Bosworth, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, a member of the Manchester School Board.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Botanical Society on May 9, Mr. Bertram Cockburn, pharmaceutical chemist, Redcar, exhibited two rare liverworts (*Petalophyllum Ralfsii* and *Pallavicinia hibernica*), which were found at Coatham Marshes, Redcar, near the mouth of the River Tees.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—At the meeting on Monday, M. de Lapparent was elected Permanent Secretary, to replace the late M. Berthelot.

PARIS SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—M. Moreu, assistant professor at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, has, by official decree, been named Professor of Chemical Pharmacy at the School.

M. LECOMTE, the Shah's pharmacist, continues his contributions as corresponding member of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, his last papers containing analyses of the mineral waters of Persia—Dinglékarize and Babagourgour.

DR. ARGELLIER, of Billom, and M. Fournioux, pharmacist, recommend as a cure for hiccup, a lump of sugar soaked in vinegar, rapidly masticated and immediately swallowed. The effect is said to be instantaneous in a case of hysterical hiccup.

THE IMPROVED GREY OIL recently presented by Dr. Louis Querat to the Hospital Medical Society, was compounded by M. Lafay, doctor in pharmacy. Its principal

quality is to remain homogeneous and liquid at a temperature of 15° C. It contains 40 per cent. of mercury.

MR. LAKADIS, pharmacist, professor of pharmacy and analytical chemistry at the American School of Medicine at Beyrout (Syria) (whose contributions to the *C. & D.* may be remembered), is a candidate for election as a corresponding member of the Paris Society of Pharmacy.

THE FRENCH LAW REGARDING THE PATENTING OF TITLES as trade-marks requires that they be neither descriptive nor deceptive, but fanciful and arbitrary. By recent decisions, the names of phenosyl and pyramidon have been refused as the exclusive property of the manufacturers of these articles; while "Exalgine," "Listerine," and "Arrache-rhume" ("cold-extractor") have been recognised as "arbitrary marks."

CHEMISTRY AN INVENTION OF THE DEVIL.—A French senator, by name Chavarébière de Sal, has just died in Paris, very much regretted by all his colleagues. He was very popular in the Senate, and was by way of being quite a celebrity in consequence of a rather amusing misadventure. One fine morning M. Chavarébière de Sal, on gazing into his mirror, awoke to the horrible fact that his hair was growing white, whereupon he resolved to have it dyed. No one ever knew exactly what happened or to what chemical process his remaining locks were subjected, but one day the worthy senator appeared at the Luxembourg with extraordinarily yellow hair. "Oh, it's nothing," explained M. Chavarébière de Sal, "an accident, a piece of stupidity on the part of my hairdresser. . . . It will soon be all right again." And he betook himself to another perruquier. But it was decreed that his hair should go—if one may use the term in this connection—from Scylla to Charybdis. The next day M. de Sal arrived at the Senate with hair of a vivid and startling green! And after that the good senator was not on speaking terms with M. Berthelot. "Chemistry," he has been heard to remark in the lobbies, "chemistry is an invention of the devil!"

A PHARMACIST POISONED.—Nothing so far has transpired to explain the reason why the assistant Leborre poisoned his employer, M. Blanc, the details of which were given in the *C. & D.* last week. It appears, however, there had been a certain amount of friction between the two for some time previous to the desperate act. Leborre is the son of a schoolmaster, and was apprenticed to M. Blanc, who found him proud, taciturn, and wanting in intelligence. He appeared to consider politeness as servility. One day last January his employer found a small deficit in the cash-drawer and charged the assistant with taking the money. The latter denied the theft, but replaced the cash. It is probable that he nursed an idea of vengeance, which resulted in the fatal poisoning of the pharmacist. Mme. Blanc is of opinion that Leborre attempted to poison her deceased husband on two occasions previously, as since January he had twice suffered from indispositions which he could not explain. At Easter especially M. Blanc became seriously unwell after his assistant had gone away for two days' holiday, which he prolonged into a week, and at the end of that time the pharmacist had quite recovered. It is stated that in prison Leborre does not seem to appreciate the gravity of his crime.

THE "PUTEAUX CO-OPERATIVE PHARMACY" case is creating much interest in the French pharmaceutical world. A co-operative society entitled "La Revendication" existed in this busy manufacturing suburb of Paris, and founded a "mutualist" pharmacy managed by a qualified man. The French law allows a mutual benefit society to open a pharmacy so long as the supply of medicaments is strictly limited to its own members and the outside public is not supplied. But in this case the co-operative society created a *filiale*, or special branch company, for pharmaceutical purposes, and the Pharmacists' Association of the Department of the Seine, holding that this society was mutualist in name only, prosecuted. They lost their case, but have appealed. It is hoped that the Judges of the Court of Appeal will recognise the difference between a "mutualist," who performs an act of providence in paying his subscription when in good health and profiting by medical and pharmaceutical assistance in case of illness only, and co-operators, who simply combine to buy in the lowest market

and to suppress intermediaries as far as possible. The sale of medicaments in France being reserved to middlemen—i.e., qualified retail pharmacists—co-operative pharmacy is thus considered illegal.

JUBILEE OF THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY OF FRANCE.

(An Interview with the General Secretary.)

At the present time Professor Béhal, the General Secretary of the Chemical Society of France, is one of the most occupied men in Paris, for the final arrangements in connection with jubilee celebrations of his Society, which commence this week when the *C. & D.* is going to press, find him with much detail to settle. He was, however, good enough to give me an interview a few mornings ago in his laboratory at the Paris School of Pharmacy. "You find me a busy man," he said, as he led me upstairs to his office, where we sat down at a huge table, covered with what seemed an inextricable collection of papers; but the Professor is a man of method, and immediately laid his hand on the documents he needed, and never lost a moment. "The programme you have here," he continued, as he handed me the document; and after speaking of the reception of the foreign delegates in the Salle des Actes at the School of Pharmacy, he added that they anticipated the honour of entertaining Sir William Ramsay and Sir William Crookes. "The English delegates will also comprise Messrs. Ch. E. Groves, H. E. Armstrong, Thomas Tyrer, and Walter F. Reid. From the United States Dr. L. W. Dennis, Professor Richards, and possibly others are expected. Germany will be well represented by MM. Liebermann of Berlin, Graebe of Frankfurt, Fittig of Strasburg, and Ostwald of Leipzig; and Switzerland promises us MM. Willstoecker, Werner, Kostaneck, Guye, and Pictet. Italy will be represented by MM. Balbiano of Rome, Guarischi of Turin, and Ciamician of Bologna; and Holland by MM. van Romburgh, Franchimont, and others. The Salle des Actes, you know, only holds 200 people, so we shall use the amphitheatre for general meetings. The excursions we are to have were given in last week's *C. & D.* They include a steamboat trip to the Sèvres porcelain-works, a trip to Chantilly by special train, a visit to the Hotel de Ville, etc., to vary the scientific side of the programme. Our President for 1907 is M. Bouveault; he is Professor of Organic Chemistry at the Paris Faculty of Sciences."

"Will he be Berthelot's successor at the College de France?"

"Well, I can't tell you that. He is a candidate for the vacancy, and so, by the way, is M. Jungfleisch, who is a professor at the School of Pharmacy. The history of the Society is simple enough. Just a few enthusiastic young men of twenty-five or so who used to meet in a quiet friendly way fifty years ago and compare notes founded it. They were Arnaudon (Chevreul's preparator), Collinet (preparator to Dumas), and Ubalini. Half a century ago Paris was the great centre of chemical science, and drew chemistry students from almost every country in Europe. The first President of the Chemical Society, M. Rosing, was a Norwegian. Among French *savants* Wurtz, Perrot, and Friedel were included with the earliest members; in 1858, when the first Council was elected, Friedel became one of the Vice-Presidents, the other was M. Riche, who was for many years Professor of Inorganic Chemistry at the Paris Superior School of Pharmacy, and only recently retired from the post of Director of the Paris Mint. The idea of electing certain chemists already celebrated as office-holders was then mooted and soon after carried out. Thus J. B. Dumas became President in 1859, while Pasteur was one of the Vice-Presidents. From an amical association the Society soon became almost a national institution. Here, you see, is a list of our Presidents since 1858."

I glanced down the paper—Berthelot figured four times (1866, 1875, 1882, and 1889); Pasteur, Schutzenberger, Wurtz, Grimaux, and Friedel three; while Thenard and Balard, Jungfleisch and Moissan, Scheurer-Kestner and Haller may also be noted.

"And your 'Bulletin,' M. Béhal?" I asked.

"It dates from 1859; the idea seems to have originated with Furtz and Barreswill. The latter was one of the most active of our early members. Yes, the name looks English; I cannot tell you off-hand what his nationality really was. Up to 1863 there was a 'Répertoire' of applied chemistry which appeared separately from the 'Bulletin,' but at that time the two publications were united. We now publish about 3,000 pages a year; between 1858 and 1862 we published 468 pages. In 1858 we had some sixty members; in 1863, 142 resident and 121 correspondent; we now number about 1,500 or 1,600."

M. Béhal handed me the little pamphlet in which he had rapidly turned up these statistics, and, seeing how busy he really was, I took my leave.

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

THE AMENDED PROHIBITION BILL, which passed its second reading in the Prince Edward Island Legislature recently, will be reconsidered with a view to striking out an amendment which gave druggists power to sell certain preparations containing alcohol. Hereafter a doctor's prescription will be necessary for such preparations.

FIRE destroyed the Red Cross Drug-store at Carlyle, Saskatchewan, on April 17; McVert & Geddes, livery barn; G. A. March, furniture store; and Masonic Hall. The fire is supposed to have started in the rear of the drug-store, in which nothing was saved. The printing-office also lost everything, but the horses in the livery stable and most of the furniture stock were saved.

THE SALE OF CARBOLIC ACID.—Canadian druggists have decided to ask the Canadian Government to forbid the selling of carbolic acid of full strength, except as a registered poison, the sale for ordinary purposes to be confined to a 5-per-cent. solution. Such a solution is strong enough for the purpose of disinfection or for washing sores, etc., and the most determined suicide will hesitate to use it when it is known that a pint of it may be drunk without serious injury. A point brought out in the discussion was that alcohol is the best known antidote. It may be applied with benefit, either internally or externally. This antidote was discovered about a year ago, and a still more recent antidote is acetic acid or vinegar, which one of the druggists had used with good results.

EXAMINATION-RESULTS.—The following are the results of the Preliminary examinations of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy, 155 Ontario Street East, on April 4. Twenty-four candidates had enrolled their names, and of these the following, named in order of merit, passed—namely: George Moquin, Charles Pelland, J. M. Loranger, J. E. Chevalier, C. H. Blouin, Ubald Guibord, Paul Arseneault, Valmore Boucher, E. R. Vincent, Antoine Silber, Willie Lessard. At the Major and Minor examinations twenty-one candidates presented themselves for the former and twenty-nine for the latter. Of these the following passed in order of merit: *Major*—W. Herron, J. B. Giroux, H. A. Martin, P. Frechette, H. R. Huot, G. Hemond, N. Paquin, L. Winfield. *Minor*—A. Quesnel, O. Brault, G. O. Leonard, J. E. A. Michon, A. Dansereau, L. S. Desautels, H. E. A. Walley, J. E. P. Marchessault, A. Lalonde. Mr. Herron, who topped the Major list, is from Ireland.

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.—At the banquet given by the National Drug and Chemical Co. at the opening of their warehouse at London, Ontario, Mr. B. A. Mitchell made an interesting speech in reply to the toast of "Ancient Pharmacy." Mr. Mitchell said his business career began in England in 1838. He was apprenticed, at the age of fourteen, for five years to a drug business, his father paying 150 guineas premium for his training. He had to wear a large white apron while at work, and in the first year he had to grind and powder roots and seeds of all kinds when required, using a large iron mortar and a drug-mill. In the second year he was promoted to the retail counter, and assisted in making tinctures and other preparations. A favourite occupation was selling snuff on Saturday nights. In the third, fourth, and fifth years he was considered a competent assistant, but he was under strict discipline for the years. He could not go out at night without leave, he had to attend church twice on Sundays, and he got sixpence a week for pocket-money. He had to know the taste of every drug and medicine before he was allowed to make up a prescription. He went to London, Ontario, in 1846 and opened the retail drug-store which he still conducts, and at first he had to grind and powder as in his apprentice days. He went into wholesale, founding what is now the London Drug Co. His experiences of hardships while travelling in the country in these primitive times were duly recounted.

THE imports of copper sulphate into the port of Batoum during 1906 amounted to 1,763 tons, or 823 tons more than in the preceding year.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

MR. EDWARD O'BRIEN, chemist and druggist, Stellenbosch (and formerly of Dundee, Scotland), has been installed as Worshipful Master in the Stellenbosch Lodge of Freemasons 2646 E.C.

ANTI-BLUE-TONGUE.—A disease which has wrought havoc among sheep in South Africa is known as blue-tongue. Until recently nothing apparently could be done to counteract the disease, but the Government Veterinary Department have prepared an immunising virus which, they claim, is successful in rendering the sheep immune. A serum has also been prepared by hyper-immunising immune sheep with virus from sick sheep. The inoculation-process is simple, and the farmer himself can carry it out on his flock. Moreover, it does not cost more than 1*d.* per sheep, and this serum has been used with much curative effect on sheep actually suffering from the disease.

A PRETTY ENGLISH GIRL stepped in to Heynes, Mathew's photographic department and demanded to know by what right they displayed her picture in their window. The assistant, on being shown the one, found it to be an English prize-photograph, and the young lady admitted that her photo. took a prize in connection with a photographic paper competition held in England. The assistant was a diplomat. He held the offending portrait up, commenting upon the exact likeness, adding that it certainly was a pretty picture, and the young lady got down to normal. She said that after all she did not think she would bring an action against the firm. If they cared they could continue to display it. She went away quite happy, buying some goods before her departure.

SHIPPING RINGS.—In reply to a request for information by the Royal Commission on shipping "rings," the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce states that "Conference" lines have entered into contracts with the South African Governments, public bodies, and large shippers for the conveyance of stores and materials at lower rates of freight than are accorded to the ordinary shipper. In reply to a specific question asking for any instances of British shipping companies carrying foreign goods at lower rates than British or Colonial goods, the Cape Town Chamber says: "Some two or three years ago these 'Conference' lines, trading from the United States to South Africa, conveyed cargo at an all-round rate of 15*s.* per ton, as against the ordinary schedule rates from Great Britain. Not only this, but cargo was shipped at ports of the United Kingdom, conveyed to a United States port, and subsequently conveyed to South Africa at 15*s.* per ton, as compared with the 'Conference' lines' schedule of rates direct." The Chamber again impresses upon the Royal Commission the advisability of despatching a commission to South Africa to take evidence on the spot from individual merchants.

Natal.

BUSINESS IS STILL "DEAD SLOW," though in some of the outlying suburban districts there are a few cases of malaria.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—An advance has been made in the educational facilities provided for the youth of Durban. The Educational Department, after full inquiry, have decided to begin classes in chemistry, botany, materia medica, magnetism and electricity, matriculation, etc., and they also state that any other subject will be taken up provided a sufficient number of pupils come forward. The Government are providing their own teachers in all subjects except materia medica, a subject which has been allocated

to Mr. David S. B. Anderson, Secretary of the Natal Pharmaceutical Society, who is giving his services free. The lectures, so far, have met with much enthusiasm. An independent movement has been started to establish a technical institute, a committee (including Mr. Anderson) having been appointed to carry out the preliminaries of the scheme. If this movement is successful, the work of the institute and of the classes will be merged under one managing board.

Orange River Colony.

ILLICIT OPIUM.—The police last month made a large capture of smuggled opium at Parys. It is stated that some time ago a Johannesburg trader, who is known for his connection with illicit sales and contraband dealing, determined to go into the opium-business. Accordingly he despatched a smart young agent to London, quite unaware of the fact that the police were watching all his movements. The agent visited Mincing Lane, where he purchased a large consignment of opium, part of which was consigned to an agent in Durban. The opium, which was of high and valuable quality, left England in cement-casks. On arrival in Durban twenty-five casks of "cement," each 400 lb. in weight, were tapped with the drill used in such investigations by the Customs officials, and the core in each case disclosed opium. The casks were passed through Durban in order that the real smuggler might be discovered, and the consignor sent them on to Philip Kutz, at Parys, who was "engaged in building-operations and expected the consignment." After Kutz had cleared the cement the police took the matter in hand, and the consignee is now committed for trial on a charge of opium-smuggling. Kutz, however, is not the principal in the case. The value of the opium seized is over 1,000*l.* The average amount in each cask was about 20 lb. The smuggler's idea was to introduce the opium into the Transvaal disguised as compressed forage.

Transvaal.

BUSINESS CHANGES.—Messrs. Robb & McLees, chemists, Middelburg, Transvaal, have opened a branch at Witbank.—Mr. W. Bellingham, of Belfast, has closed down his establishment.—Tenders are invited for the purchase as a going concern of the shop, stock, and fittings, the insolvent estate of Mr. R. H. G. van Diel, of Middelburg.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACY BOARD.

THE monthly meeting of the Board was held at Johannesburg on April 19, under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie, Dr. van Niekerk, Messrs. R. Butters and J. R. Jones being the other members present.

Before commencing the ordinary business of the meeting the President referred in sympathetic terms to the death of Mr. Walter T. Skinn, and paid a tribute to the valuable services rendered to the Board by Mr. Skinn both as a member and as an examiner. Mr. Skinn was a native of Louth, Lincolnshire, where he served his apprenticeship. While on the journey from Lydenburg to Johannesburg, to attend a meeting of the Board, Mr. Skinn contracted an acute form of malarial fever, which ended fatally. It was unanimously resolved that letters of sympathy be forwarded to Mr. Skinn's parents in England and his relatives in Johannesburg. It was reported that steps had been taken, as required by statute, to have the vacancy, caused by the death of Mr. Skinn, filled, and that May 3 was fixed as the last day for receiving voting papers.

Applications were received from ten candidates for the ensuing qualifying examination, all of which were approved. Final arrangements for the examination were deferred until the next meeting, which it was decided would be held a week earlier than usual, in view of the election of a new member, who would be asked to fill the vacant examinership.

A list of applications for permits to import opium, recommended by the sub-committee during the preceding month, was submitted and confirmed. One new application was considered, but as the Board was not satisfied with the manner of disposal of part of the previous importation, it was agreed that further information be obtained from the applicant on this point.

An application for registration as a chemist and druggist was received from Mr. James Crawford, chemist and druggist, Great Britain, and was approved.

Australasian News.

General.

THE REGISTERS.—A concise statement giving the number of chemists on the registers in most of the States of the Commonwealth on December 31, 1906, is published in "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia" for April, from which we take the following: Victoria, 828 (1905, 821); New South Wales, 902 (1905, 888); Queensland, 208 (1905, 203); South Australia, 138 (1905, 139); West Australia (1905), 172.

New South Wales.

DOCTOR AND PHARMACIST.—The discussion at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales showed that already considerable benefit has resulted from the Conference held a few months earlier between representatives of the British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Council. It is obvious that the one step needed is to bring the decisions of the Conference prominently and periodically before members of the medical profession. It is suggested that a circular be prepared and sent to all the medical practitioners in New South Wales at intervals of a few weeks.

New Zealand.

THE USE OF SHEEP-DIP.—The inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of Wellington at a recent meeting stated that a local firm had five horses nearly ruined through one of its employes using sheep-dip on the animals as a lotion. In another case a horse's leg had been bathed with the dip, and as a result was raw in several places. On other occasions two dogs were saved from being dipped in a strong solution of sheep-dip which would have meant terrible suffering and death.

Tasmania.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA at its monthly meeting in April elected Mr. Percy Ash to fill the vacancy on the Council caused by the resignation of Mr. A. J. Miller.

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

MR. THEODORE F. MEYER, president of Meyer Bros.' Drug Co., St. Louis, was entertained by the employes of the company at Liederkrantz Hall, St. Louis, on the evening of April 4, and was presented with a splendid grandfather's clock in appreciation of his efficient management of the business and of his uniformly just and liberal treatment of the employes.

TURPENTINE AND PINE-STUMPS.—The Hinckley turpentine-plant, which started business at Duluth over a year ago to extract turpentine, oil of tar, and kindred products from Norway pine-stumps by a patent retort-process, reports a satisfactory year's business. The owners consider that the industry and the products have been improved. The output during 1906 was about 65,000 gals. of turpentine and by-products and about 25 car-loads of charcoal. We have referred to similar concerns on several previous occasions.

REPORTING on the trade of the Chicago consular district during 1906, British Consul Finn states that the exports of drugs and chemicals increased to nearly 4,000,000%, acetate of lime (404,000%) and patent and proprietary medicines (1,085,000%) being the largest items. The imports amounted to 15,750,000%, an increase of 2,000,000% over the previous year. The chief items were: Argols, 502,000%; coal-tar dyes, 1,136,000%; glycerin, 410,000%; chicle gum, 332,000%; copal, 471,000%; shellac, 1,040,000%; indigo, 219,000%; liquorice-root, 361,000%; opium, 500,000%; muriate of potash, 772,000%; nitrate of soda, 2,823,000%; sulphur, 256,000%; and vanilla-beans, 258,000%.

A PHARMACY ACT which has just been passed in Texas makes this State the last of the forty-seven in the Union proper to be provided with a pharmacy law covering the entire commonwealth in place of county or sectional laws, which have created confusion of standards and requirements. The new Act is based on the American Pharmaceutical

Association's model and provides for biennial re-registration, costing \$2.00. Two grades are specified—viz., licensed pharmacist and assistant pharmacist. In order to be licensed as a pharmacist the applicant must have been registered as an assistant pharmacist at least two years, must not be less than twenty-one years of age, and must pass the State Board examination.

A FIGHT OF CONSIDERABLE PROPORTIONS has developed in New York State. This statement need cause no surprise, for New York is the great centre of pharmaceutical politics in the United States. It seems that Dr. W. J. Schieffelin has caused the druggists of the State a bad half-hour by expressing some radical opinions regarding the functions of the Pharmacy Board. Dr. Schieffelin would remove from the Board police powers under the Pure Food and Drug Act, and place them with the State Board of Health. He would also take away from the Board of Pharmacy its power of examining applicants for registration, giving this power to a committee of experts appointed by the State educational authorities. The druggists regard this proposition as being exceedingly unfavourable to their interests, and they are up in arms over it. Dr. Schieffelin is kept quite busy these days defending himself.

India and the East.

MESSRS. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay, have secured the contract for supplying the municipality with disinfectants for the current year. Only Izal fluid and powder were called for.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.—The Japanese Customs authorities have decided that red phosphorus is dutiable at 20 per cent. *ad val.* as "drugs, chemicals, and medicines not specially mentioned," and that dental plaster is dutiable as plaster of Paris at 0.720 yen per 100 kin.

SEYCHELLES PRODUCTS.—Mr. Vetch, a Seychelles planter, has been visiting Ceylon with samples of cinnamon and citronella oils, which are being sent to the Imperial Institute for report. Mr. Vetch's ultimate destination is China, where he will make inquiries regarding camphor, with a view to taking up its cultivation in the Seychelles.

MR. JOHN PEARS (writes our Bombay correspondent), son of Mr. Andrew Pears, and who is on a pleasure trip to India and the East, arrived in Bombay on April 26. He will visit Calcutta, Burmah, Singapore, and Java. Mr. Pears evidently has a keen eye on business, as he has already interviewed some of the large dealers in A. & F. Pears' specialities. He leaves for Ceylon by the China mail steamer next week.

INDIAN HEMP PROHIBITED.—The "Ceylon Government Gazette" of April 12 contains a copy of the "Indian Hemp Ordinance, 1907," which was assented to by the Governor on April 3 last. The present ordinance amends the "Indian Hemp Ordinance of 1905," and provides, *inter alia*, that any person importing this drug into Ceylon shall be liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 or to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

SPIRIT-DUTY.—The Government of the United Provinces have, under the Excise Act of 1896, fixed, with effect from April 1, the duty on rectified spirit of wine and all spirits, tintured and flavoured to resemble imported spirit removed from any distillery licensed under the Act in the United Provinces, at Rs. 7 per imperial gallon or six quart bottles, of the strength of London proof, the duty to be increased or reduced as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof. In the case of spirits removed for consumption in Eastern Bengal and Assam, the duty will be Rs. 6 per imperial gallon, while in the case of spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption, the duty is to be 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

ANOTHER OPIUM CURE.—At the annual synod of the English Presbyterian Church held in London last week, it was stated that the Chinese doctor in charge of the home for opium-inebriates at Singapore believed that a decoction of Assam tea is better as a cure for the opium habit than the much-vaunted remedy recently put forward. The Chinese medicos give the tannin in the tea the credit for its anti-opium virtue.

Births.

LLOYD.—At 109 High Street, Cheltenham, on May 10, the wife of H. B. Lloyd, chemist, of a daughter.

MOTE.—At 5 Carlton Road, Harrogate, on May 9, the wife of Charles F. Mote (Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons), of a son.

ORME.—At 10 Leighton Road, Hove, on May 11, the wife of Arthur J. Orme, chemist and druggist, of a son.

ROBB.—At 81 Hallam Street, Portland Place, W., on May 15, the wife of W. R. Robb, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriage.

COCKS—ROBINS.—On May 15, at St. James's Church, Clapton, N.E., by the Rev. J. Gardner-Brown, assisted by the Rev. C. Dyer Read, Charles Falconer Cocks, of 20 Nightingale Road, Clapton, N.E. (Dakin Bros.), to Jessie Agnes, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robins, of Oakfield Road, Clapton.

Deaths.

BARNES.—At 80 Churston Avenue, Upton Park, London, E., on April 24, Mr. Frederick Barnes, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-seven.

BAXTER.—At Buckden, Huntingdon, on May 6, Mr. Robert Baxter, pharmaceutical chemist, aged sixty-six. Mr. Baxter served his apprenticeship with Mr. Wm. Bryant, of Huntingdon, and on the latter's retirement in 1869 he succeeded to the business. Mr. Baxter retired from commercial life in 1896, when he was succeeded by his assistant, Mr. L. R. Dalglish. Mr. Baxter was a member of Buckden Parish Council and an Overseer of the Poor.

BOWEN.—At 238 Belsize Road, Kilburn, London, N.W., on May 7, Mr. John Thomas Bowen, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-six. Mr. Bowen had carried on business in Belsize Road for thirty-six years. He had been confined to bed since December last, and recently sold his business, although he died at his old home. The funeral took place at Paddington Cemetery on May 10.

BROWN.—At Collingham, Newark, on April 13, Mr. Walter Sims Brown, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-nine.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On May 11, at 123 Lower Baggot Street, Dublin, Mr. John Thomas Chamberlain, pharmaceutical chemist, manager of Dr. Furlong's Medical Hall, Merrion Row, Dublin, aged thirty-five. Death was due to pneumonia, resulting from a neglected cold. The funeral took place on May 14 at Mount Jerome Cemetery.

COOK.—At 11 Bellevue Crescent, Ayr, on May 8, Mr. Thomas Cook, pharmaceutical chemist, aged seventy-seven. Mr. Cook, who had only recently retired, was the oldest chemist in Ayr, having been in business for over forty years.

COSWAY.—At Penge, London, S.E., on April 21, Mr. Edwin Charles Cosway, chemist and druggist, aged seventy.

FARR.—At Yaxley, on May 3, Mr. Joseph Farr, chemist and druggist, aged forty-nine. Mr. Farr was born at Thorney, and served his apprenticeship of five years with Mr. Bright, of Broad Bridge Street, Peterborough (father of Mr. R. H. D. Bright, the present owner of the business). Mr. Farr was afterwards an assistant at Grantham, at Lutterworth, and in London. While in the Metropolis he qualified as a chemist and for registration as a dentist. Returning to Yaxley in 1877, Mr. Farr purchased the business of Mr. Thomas, and from that time until his death he was practically the "universal provider" of the parish. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster, only resigning last year. Three years ago Mr. Farr purchased the business at Lowestoft formerly carried on by Mr. Walker, and that business is managed by his eldest son, Mr. F. W. Farr, chemist and druggist. Mr. Farr took a keen interest in public affairs. The funeral on May 7 was largely attended, among the mourners being Mr. John Sturton and Mr. J. W. Hall, representing the Peterborough and District Chemists' Association.

LAWRENCE.—At Stroud Green, London, N., on May 3, Mr. Henry Job Lawrence, pharmaceutical chemist, aged eighty-five.

MACCALL.—At 145 Renfrew Street, Glasgow, on May 11, Jane Swan, widow of R. M. Maccall, chemist, Glasgow.

MAUGHAM.—At Brunswick Street, Valley, Queensland, Mr. Thomas Maugham, chemist and druggist. Mr. Maugham emigrated to Queensland in 1884, and his name is given on the British Register as having been in business before August 1, 1868. He was a member of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, and had filled the presidential chair of the Pharmaceutical Society.

MUSPRATT.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. R. Culver Mott, 96 Burnt Ash Road, Lee, Kent, on May 14, Mr. James Liebig Muspratt, of Cornist, Flint, North Wales, aged sixty-two. Mr. Muspratt was formerly a partner in Muspratt Bros., chemical-manufacturers, Flint. He was four times Mayor of Flint. He was also a Chairman of the County Council, and had been High Sheriff of the County.

NESBIT.—At 32 Wellington Street, Portobello, N.B., on May 13, Henrietta Stone, wife of Mr. John Nesbit, pharmaceutical chemist. Mrs. Nesbit had been in frail health for upwards of a year. She was well known, and had gained the respect and esteem of Mr. Nesbit's many friends.

NICHOLLS.—At the residence of his son at Potter's Bar, on May 2, Mr. Theophilus Nicholls, chemist and druggist, aged sixty. Mr. Nicholls was in business for many years at 99 Wick Road, Homerton. He was well known among London chemists, being a frequent critic at annual meetings of the Pharmaceutical Society and of Camwal, Ltd. Mr. Nicholls served his apprenticeship with a chemist in Mitcham, and passed the Minor examination in December 1872. He thereafter took over his employer's business in Mitcham, but did not keep it long, coming to London to start in South Hackney. Latterly he also owned a pharmacy in Potter's Bar as well. He was a most genial man, and an excellent musician. Mr. Nicholls for some years represented Homerton on the Hackney Vestry, and of late had been foremost in educational work, and for a considerable period he acted as Chairman of the local School Managers. Mr. Nicholls for several years occupied the position of Vicar's Churchwarden at St. Barnabas', Homerton. The first part of the funeral service was conducted in this church, and the large assemblage showed how the deceased gentleman was honoured in the district, where he had resided for so many years. The interment took place in the Great Northern Cemetery.

OWEN.—At Pwllheli, on May 4, Mr. William Owen, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-two.

ROULSTON.—At Goole, on May 10, Mr. Benjamin Wilson Roulston, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-seven. Mr. Roulston was in business in Goole for many years. He had served on the Board of Guardians and on the School Board.

SIDLEY.—At Stoulton, Worcester, suddenly, on May 11, Mr. Thomas Insall Sidley, pharmaceutical chemist, late of Messrs. Raimes, Blanchard & Co., Edinburgh, aged eighty-two.

TAYLOR.—At Selby, Yorks, on May 9, Mr. Francis Taylor, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-four. Mr. Taylor, who died after a lingering illness, had carried on business in the town for many years. Mr. Taylor had also an aerated-water manufacturing business, and had some repute as a breeder of excellent hackneys.

WAITE.—At Huddersfield, on May 6, Mr. Benjamin Waite, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-one. Mr. Waite was formerly in business as a homoeopathic chemist at John William Street, Huddersfield.

WOOLLS.—On May 6, at "Vailima," Approach Road, Margate, Marian, wife of Mr. Vedir J. Woolls, chemist and druggist, Cecil Square, Margate, aged forty-four.



Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

At last we have had a definite ministerial announcement in regard to the Government's Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. The Bill has been formally mentioned by the Prime Minister as one of the measures the second reading of which the Government hopes to take on Friday, May 24. This, of course, is the Friday immediately following the resumption of Parliamentary business after the Recess, the House of Commons having adjourned until Thursday next. In making his announcement, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman mentioned that the original intention had been to take the Criminal Appeal Bill on May 24. This, however, had been deferred until the following Friday by request. It was proposed to take instead on Friday, May 24, first, the financial resolution on the Small Landholders (Scotland) Bill; and, secondly, the second reading of the following Bills in succession:

- (1) Merchant Shipping (Tonnage Deduction) Bill.
- (2) Vaccination Bill.
- (3) Education (Administrative Provisions) Bill.
- (4) Released Persons (Poor-Law Relief) Bill.
- (5) Poisons and Pharmacy Bill.
- (6) Employers' Liability (Insurance Companies) Bill.
- (7) Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Bill.
- (8) Patents and Designs Consolidation Bill.

It will be seen from this that the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill is practically the seventh order of the day. Whether it will be reached must be regarded as extremely problematical. It is true that the Government has put down ten orders as the programme for the day, and *prima facie* this would suggest that there is a reasonable prospect of getting down as far as the seventh order. But it must be remembered that Ministers usually put down a good deal more than they expect to get. However, it is not safe to dogmatise. Some of the business that has precedence of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill is of a rather controversial character. The House, however, sometimes gallops through business at an amazing speed, and it is in the favour of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill that it is down for the day after the resumption of business after the holiday, when a small House may be expected, when members generally will not be in a highly critical mood, and may allow Bills to pass with a facility that would otherwise be out of the question.

In any case, whether the Bill is reached on Friday in next week or not, the Premier's statement indicates that the Government proposes to go forward seriously with its Poisons and Pharmacy Bill. If the second reading is not taken on May 24, we may now look forward with some confidence to its being put down for another early date. If the Government drops the Irish Council Bill, it will have more time at its disposal this Session than was expected, and a good many minor measures which seemed to have no chance of making serious progress will have their prospects materially brightened.

THE PHARMACY BILL.

Mr. Winfrey's Bill was "a1" among the non-Governmental measures in the orders of the day for May 15, but there was plenty of Government business in the way and the deferring process was again resorted to, the date now fixed being May 24—the same day as the Government Bill.

NOTES.

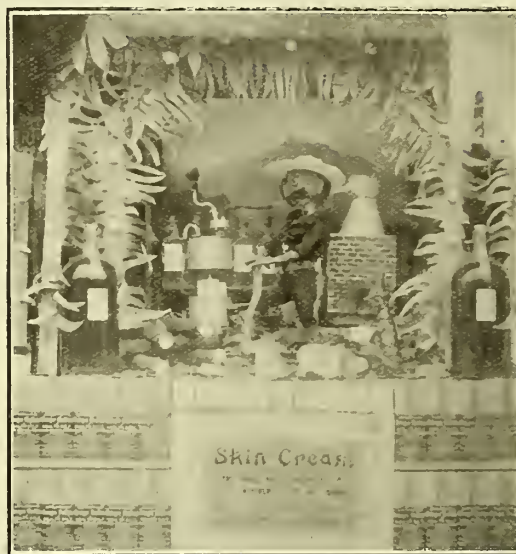
In the House of Lords the case of the Bile-Bean Manufacturing Co. and others v. Davidson has been set down for hearing.

Lord Hylton moved in the House of Lords on Thursday that the following Lords be named for the Select Committee that is to consider the Prohibition of Medical Practice by Companies Bill and the Dental Companies (Restrictions of Practice) Bill: Viscount Falkland, Viscount Knutsford, Lord Hylton, Lord Ludlow, and Lord Colebrook.

FAITH-HEALING is not such a back number, after all. There is a convalescent patient in a town in the North who demands his hypodermic injection to be continued; he cannot rest without it. The nurse injects *aquæ mæx.*, and in a few minutes he falls asleep, satisfied that the soothing influence is present.

Chemists' Windows.

Contributed by "C. & D." Subscribers. The Editor will be glad to receive photographs of effective window-displays for inclusion in this section. Notes on the displays should accompany the photographs. We pay for what we use.



A Eucalyptus Window.

Easter was early this year, and it was reasonable to expect bleak unsettled weather, if not an actual return of winter. In this "tight little island" it is rarely that meteorological conditions and calendar synchronise. All unprepared for a burst of summer warmth and brightness, I designed a eucalyptus window, which, while something of a "scientific hoax" (the ethics of which do not here concern us), certainly forms a pretty little "stage picture."

I stained a quantity of ordinary demy with anilin dye so as to produce the characteristic grey-green tint of Australian foliage, and then cut it up into the somewhat scimitar-shaped phyllodes of *Eucalyptus globulus*. These were arranged on light frames, forming a species of vista. In the centre is the effigy of a stalwart squatter (17 in.), brick-dust complexion, red shirt open at neck, bare arms, real leather boots, leaning upon a large and convincing axe. The floor is covered with an abundance of bay-leaves (*ex Solazzi*, etc.). Behind the figure is a red-brick furnace surmounted by still-head and connected with a series of condensers, all this supposed metal-work covered with a galvanising-paint. In the foreground are several lumps of coal nicely gilt and labelled "Gold!" A kangaroo looks up at its proprietor with a wistful expression. Close by is a pile of small billets of wood with the bark on. Behind all hangs an oil-sketch of a mountain range. The appended legend is—

Distilling Oil of Eucalyptus at the Up-Country Station of Wallaballoo, N.S.W.

Harmony of colour is the chief merit in this design; the grey-green "foliage," red shirt of squatter, brown bay-leaves, and glitter of "gold" form an excellent combination to which a photograph cannot possibly do justice.

In connection with *Eucalyptus globulus* it may be interesting to your botanical readers to recall the fact that a fine specimen of this exotic flourishes at Garron Towers, co. Antrim—a castellated mansion formerly occupied by Lady Londonderry on the North Irish coast. When I saw it a few years ago it was a large forest-tree, and was covered with blossom and ripening capsules at the same time. The gardener informed me that it had the reputation of being the largest specimen in the British Isles. I should be glad to learn if this is the fact.

E. DANGERFIELD (Bedford).

NO FREEDOM ALLOWED.—A scientific journal lying in front of the Turkish censor described an experiment with hydrogen. It concluded: "The oxygen in the vapour from the water combines with the iron and the hydrogen is set free." The Censor drew his pen through the word "free." "What shall I put in its place?" asked the writer of the article. "That is your business," replied the Censor; "but hydrogen cannot remain free in Turkey, for we can never know what is behind it."

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Boycott of Co-operators

is seriously advocated. Some of us in the South, where for some unfathomed reason true co-operative stores do not seem to take root, fancied the proposal was only one of those academic dreams which serve for an evening's discussion, but it was realised at the Federation Conference last week that at least the two economic missionaries from Edinburgh were in real earnest. They showed, too, that Edinburgh and the North generally have substantial reason for alarm, but in spite of their spirited effort it does not look likely that fiery crosses will be issued from either London or Exeter. An ethical objection, especially when it comes from a cathedral city, deserves respectful consideration; but, after giving that to it, the allegation of immorality which the Secretary of the Federation brings against the Scottish plan of campaign remains difficult to appreciate. Still more difficult, perhaps, to the unsophisticated appears the attitude of the critic who, deeming the boycotting suggestion immoral, offers cordial thanks to its authors. Descendants of the Covenanters can hardly accept such gratitude as that. But this

Charge of Immorality

is not quite baseless. All competition is necessarily cruel, and to that extent immoral. It involves or leads to the triumph of the strong over the weak, to waste of energy, and in some cases to dishonest practices and fraud. But, accepting competition as a necessary evil, the particular development of it which Messrs. Forret and Glass recommend strikes one as natural, and even commendable. If there are two or ten or a hundred applicants for a vacant situation, the employer must be guided in his selection by his judgment, and he cannot help his judgment being influenced by his prejudices. If he prefer a Conservative or a Liberal, a Wesleyan or a Churchman, a fair man or a dark man, or a man who parts his hair in the middle or on one side, there is surely no immorality in his choice. But bare justice to himself, his family, and his profession requires him to reject the applicant whose sympathies must needs be with a competitor or with a rival system of business. It is to be feared, however, that the economic difficulty is greater than the moral one. In the contest between

Individualism and Collectivism,

which is probably the most significant phenomenon of our time all over Europe, it can hardly be doubted, whichever way our sympathies may go, that the old system is fast going under. Co-operative societies, municipal enterprises, joint-stock exploitation of all sorts of industries, are indications of the rapidly growing victory of the machine over the person. The vastness of modern undertakings has helped to make this result inevitable. Railways, telegraphs, mines, steamship lines, the mails, and many great factories call for the discipline of an army. As personal businesses they have become impossible. Capitalists of all sizes still defend the fortress of individualism, but socialism knows its business, and Finance Ministers have their orders. But however complete may be the change in industrial conditions which looms in the future, it is certain that individualism will never be suppressed. Even if pharmacy should become organised as a national or municipal service, all rivalries being

swallowed up in genuine co-operation, the ablest men in its ranks will still command influence and power, if not riches.

Red Lung Balsam

may mean a lot, but the Board of Inland Revenue and the Magistrates have only to do with what the words say. It is the interest of those who pay duties that others who evade them should be brought into line; but we may contemplate this Red Lung Balsam case as a test of forensic skill without regard to our own interests. Whether with intention or not I cannot say, but the label strikes me as ingenious throughout. Some might say it sails close to the wind. Perhaps it does, but if the expression is meant as a reproach I do not agree with it. Why should we not sail close to the wind if we like to take the risk? The offence of selling a remedial compound "without a paper cover provided by the Commissioner of Stamps" is a purely artificial transgression, and what the Act does not explicitly prohibit is open to anybody to do without the smallest shade of moral obliquity. The law says we may not sell a beverage containing 2 per cent. of proof spirit without paying Excise-duty on it; but if we can make a liquor which looks and tastes like beer, but only contains 1.99 per cent. of proof spirit, we evade the law quite justifiably. But we sail pretty close to the wind. It will be a pity, however, from the trade point of view, if this case should go to the High Court. As explained in the editorial comment last week, it would be difficult to get a straight issue out of it on the body-name problem. Neither "red," nor "lung," nor "balsam," nor all three words together seem to me to come fairly within the meaning of holding out or recommending. "Balsam" is the dangerous word in the group, but the Board can hardly wish to take toll out of the secondary meaning of such a term.

The Benevolent Fund

will have been the subject of eloquent testimony, and, it may be hoped, will have attracted generous augmentation, this week. Chemists have reason to be proud of it, for, from their comparatively scanty means, and without outside help, they have been able to provide succour and comfort for hundreds of their comrades who have been less lucky than themselves. "Less lucky" is, I am aware, a heathenish and unscientific expression, but, except in special instances, it is the fact that success or failure cannot be very distinctly traced. Not infrequently the step which leads to fortune with one man is the turning to ruin with another. Perhaps few of us really deserve what we get, either of weal or woe. It may be that some of the contributors of this week so estimate their own prosperity, and, if they do, no acknowledgment of the inequality with which the spoils of business-life are distributed can be more appropriate than help to those who have run in the same race and have fallen by the way. So far as can be judged from the outside,

The Administration of the Fund

has been fair and honourable. The money subscribed goes almost in its entirety to the persons whom it is desired to benefit, and the pauperisation of the pensioners is, under the circumstances, out of the question. Occasionally, however, there are manifestations of a spirit of exclusiveness from ardent but indiscreet adherents of Bloomsbury, who seem to suppose that grants to chemists who have not been associated with the Pharmaceutical Society are to be credited to the excessive generosity of that body. There is no reason to believe that such ill-informed criticisms have much, or, indeed, any, influence with the actual almoners, but it can do no harm to allude to it. An examination of the subscription-list will at once show that a very large proportion of the fund has been subscribed by persons and firms whose sympathies must be with the whole body of the trade. In 1868, before the Benevolent Fund was made available to everyone on the Register, the Society was giving away about 300*l.* a year. The annual grants now amount to nearly 3,000*l.*, and, necessarily, the revenue has developed in due proportion with this increase of usefulness. Nothing approaching the present amount would have been subscribed if the benefits of the Fund had been limited as they were up to 1868.

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"Benefits Forgot."

THE first presidential address delivered by Mr. J. Rymer Young to the Pharmaceutical Society was rather a remarkable demonstration of the old-fashioned conservatism in pharmaceutical thought which hangs round Bloomsbury Square. This is disappointing coming from a democratic man like Mr. Young. He excused inactivity in regard to several reforming proposals on the ground that the Council has had a great deal to do. That indicates weakness in the Council. Surely it could rearrange its business and modify the permanent staff so that all the Councillors should have to do would be to settle principles and get paid officers to deal with details. One or two registered pharmacists on the secretarial staff would be of distinct service to the Council. But the besetting sin of the Council is that its work is confined to a select few of the members, and that the experience of the greater number is not utilised, as it might be, by giving them departmental duties to look after. Mr. Glyn-Jones made an attempt to get this done, and partially succeeded, but matters have slipped back to the old routine which burdens the President and keeps certain bits of business in the hands of certain members. As long as this continues the young lions of the Society will have cause to roar.

Another point upon which Mr. Young follows tradition, without taking the wide view of the 1868 Act obligations which the circumstances require is in respect to the Society membership. He appears to regard it as the duty of everyone on the register to be a member of the Society, for one reason because the Society by its administration of the Act confers benefits which non-members participate in but do not contribute to. Here Mr. Young entirely overlooks the fact that the examination and registration fees provided by the 1868 Act pay for the administration of the law in all particulars, and there is a great deal over which helps to pay for the privileges strictly reserved to the adherents of the Society. This is a fact which we have repeatedly stated, and no official or other attempt has been made to disprove it. It cannot be disproved. The following are the facts:

Examination and registration fees received during the year 1869-1906 ...	£253,827
Expenses of conducting examinations ...	109,323
Surplus	£144,504

This enormous surplus represents an annual average of 3,800/. during the past thirty-eight years, but in the decade 1897-1907 the revenue from examinations has been 95,056/. and expenditure 32,557/., showing a surplus of 62,499/. In 1900 the surplus was actually 8,301/. These surpluses, individually and collectively, have been so much in excess of other administrative expenses of the Act that the Council up to twenty years ago quadrupled the investments existing in 1868, besides doubling the Society's own expenditure (apart from examinations), although its receipts from members, etc., were not a half more. During the past twenty years the Council has been prodigally improvident; with the large surpluses from examination and registration fees it could easily have increased its investments by 50,000/.—in other words, established a reserve fund for administrative purposes—and so enabled itself to conduct its statutory duties without embarrassment by the financial vicissitudes from which the Society as a voluntary body is suffering. This is by the way, for the purpose of this note is to assure the President of the Pharmaceutical Society that chemists by their examination-fees have not only paid for their examination and registration, but have provided for the administration of the Act in all respects. We feel sure that if Mr. Young looks into this matter for himself he will see that his remark about chemists enjoying benefits for which they have not contributed is beside the mark.

Company Pharmacy in Canada.

As briefly intimated last week, the retail chemists of British Columbia have succeeded in getting through the Legislature a Pharmacy Bill in which provision is made for the control of companies practising pharmacy in the province. This success was not accomplished without a sharp fight, as members of the House with Socialistic tendencies considered that it savoured of class distinction; but the Government members, including the Provincial Secretary (Dr. Young), supported the measure as a very proper one. The company clause is as follows:

No company incorporated, registered, or licensed under any of the Acts of the province of British Columbia in force, regulating joint-stock companies, shall sell or keep open shop for retailing, dispensing, or compounding poisons, drugs, or medicines, as provided in said chapter 27 and amendments, or sell, or attempt to sell, any of the articles mentioned in schedules A or B to said chapter 27, unless a majority of the directors thereof are duly registered as licentiates of pharmacy under said chapter 27 and amendments, and unless one of such directors shall personally manage and conduct such shop, and shall have his name and certificate posted up in a conspicuous position in the shop, and no person not registered as a "licentiate of phar-

macy," "certified clerk," or "certified apprentice," under said chapter 27, shall in any way interfere with or take part in the management and conduct of such shop; and anything which would be an offence under said chapter 27 and amendments, if committed by an individual, shall be an offence by each of such directors, and by such company, and the prosecution of any one of them shall not be a bar to the prosecution of the others or any of them. Provided that joint-stock companies which were actively engaged in carrying on business as chemists and druggists, or chemists, or druggists, or pharmacists, or apothecaries, or dispensing chemists, or dispensing druggists in the province of British Columbia on the twelfth day of April, 1907, shall be exempt from the provisions of this section; but such joint-stock companies shall, in the retailing, dispensing, or compounding of poisons, drugs, or medicines, be subject to and comply with all the other provisions of the Pharmacy Act and amending Acts.

It will thus be seen that British Columbia has succeeded where the Old Country has so far failed. In the Pharmacy Bill promoted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain propositions of substantially the same kind as the above are made, but our most sanguine hopes in Great Britain have not gone beyond one qualified chemist on the directorate of a company, and that he shall be the managing director. In British Columbia, however, the majority of the directors will be required to be registered pharmacists. There is no mention in the section of the use of titles, but, as it includes a similar provision to the offence clause (No. 11) of the Pharmacy Bill, it should be found sufficient to prohibit the use of titles by companies. We have now got to a stage in Great Britain at which the principles upon which amending legislation was undertaken have almost been forgotten. These were:

(1) That companies should be brought into conformity with the principle applied to the individual chemist as regards the privileges of the Pharmacy Act—namely, by requiring such companies trading in pharmacy to be managed by registered chemists.

(2) That Pharmacy Acts titles should only be used in association with names of individuals who have actually obtained them by examination, and not by incorporated bodies.

(3) That the sale and dispensing of poisons should be strictly reserved to individuals qualified and registered for this purpose.

Last year the first and third of these principles were practically given away, when Mr. Robinson, as President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, consented to the Government Poisons Bill going through the House of Lords on condition that the title was reserved to individual chemists. This capitulation is not likely to be forgotten, and the irreducible minimum has almost become the possible maximum. The above-quoted section from the British Columbia Act suggests a restoration to the first principles, the exemption for existing companies in some modified form being worthy of consideration. Another section of the British Columbia Act has particular interest to Old Country chemists. It will be remembered that exception was taken by THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to the decision of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia that it did not accept into full qualification either a Minor or Major man. The question arose over the decision of the Council to register only as "certified clerk" a gentleman who had the Major qualification. The Council's explanation was that they considered they had insufficient power in the matter, and they have obtained in the amending Act power to accept any diploma or certificate from "any pharmaceutical association or society" whose standing and requirements are equal to those of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia. This, while giving discretionary power to the Council, does not make it absolutely necessary that reciprocal relations shall exist. The new section is as follows:

Every person approved of by the Board of Examiners, who by examination has obtained a diploma or certificate

from any pharmaceutical association or society whose standing and requirements are equal to those of the Pharmaceutical Association of the province of British Columbia, may, subject to the provisions of sub-section (a) of this section, be registered without the examination prescribed by this Act. Such persons must produce certificates of good moral character, satisfactory to the Council of the Association, and shall be subject to such other regulations as may be provided for in the by-laws of the Association. Provided, however, that the said by-laws shall not require, on the part of such person, any previous residential qualification.

(a) It is hereby declared that the Council of the Association shall from time to time determine what pharmaceutical associations or societies are to be accepted as satisfactory under the provisions of this section, and said Council may, if it sees fit, exclude from the provisions of this section any pharmaceutical association or society which does not accept without further examination diplomas or certificates of the Pharmaceutical Association of the province of British Columbia.

British Columbia druggists have every reason to be satisfied with their legislative achievement, considering that their compatriots in Great Britain have been knocking at the door of St. Stephen's in regard to both these matters for more than twenty years, and some of us are becoming tired of the door-knocking. British Columbia is ahead of us even in dispensing medical prescriptions, and one of the sections of the new Act is :

Any person who presents a prescription to any qualified druggist to be filled shall be entitled to have a copy of the same furnished to him by such druggist, but the original prescription shall be retained by such druggist.

In Great Britain we have not yet got the length of legislating on medical prescriptions, except those which contain poisons.

Revenue Notes.

Iron Drums for Spirits.

It may be of interest to users of duty-paid alcohol and exporters who ship spirits of wine on drawback to learn that the distillers of the United Kingdom have at last obtained the concession to remove spirits at any strength in cylindrical iron drums. Four years ago distillers were permitted to send out from their stores or vat warehouses spirits of 50 o.p. and upwards for use only in methylating or for industrial purposes. To-day they can use the iron drum for home consumption and exportation as well. Manufacturing chemists and others who use strong duty-paid spirit in their preparations will in future be able to order this spirit in drums and abandon the cumbrous and uneconomical cask. Inasmuch as the iron drum is now permitted to be bonded in any warehouse under the control of the Crown, removals of this drum spirit can now take place by chemists to bonded warehouses in localities suitable for their requirements. The imperviousness of the metal vessel will prove a great advantage to those manufacturers who desire to keep the spirit as strong as possible, and to prevent evaporation or any change either in bulk or specific gravity. Curiously enough, neither the rectifier nor compounder who should wish to make and warehouse absolute alcohol, spirits of wine, or any other kind of spirit for home consumption or export will be able to do so in drums. This concession will doubtless follow should the privilege be applied for by any compounder. In the iron drum used by tincture exporters the minimum and maximum capacities are prescribed—viz., not less than two and not more than ten bulk gallons; but in the cylindrical iron drum used by distillers there is only a minimum capacity prescribed—viz., nine gallons—but no maximum. A sort of maximum is, however, enjoined in the regulation binding distillers to a drum of a length or diameter not greater than forty-five inches. This regulation practically

permits the use of drums by distillers of any serviceable size, so that they will be in a position to comply with any requirements as to large bulks in few packages.

New Legalised Methods of Ascertaining Proof Strength.

The Revenue Commissioners are taking time by the forelock. Should permission to manufacture absolute alcohol in this country be obtained, there is no legally prescribed instrument for ascertaining its strength. The Finance Bill, 1907, meets this want in conferring power on the Commissioners of Customs and Inland Revenue to use any means they think fit for ascertaining the strength or specific gravity of spirit. By law one instrument alone—viz., the Sykes hydrometer—has been used for charging duty; but that hydrometer stops at spirits of specific gravity 0.825, Gilpin's alcohol, and of a proof strength of 62 o.p. at 80° F. The law permits coloured or sweetened spirits, such as brandies, compounds, rums, liqueurs, to be distilled, but the strength of the distillate has to be ascertained by the legalised hydrometer. The manufacture of spirit exceeding 62 o.p. led to the production of a "light" hydrometer, and the Finance Bill, 1907, merely legalises the use of approved and suitable means for ascertaining true strength alongside or in substitution of the Sykes hydrometer. The Bill confers large discretionary powers upon both Revenue Boards, in so far as they may use any means they think fit for ascertaining "strength." The light hydrometer, specific-gravity bottle, or any optical or other scientific appliance may be used, and whatever means may be adopted will be legalised after publication in the official "Gazette." It is most unlikely that any striking departure will be made, and it may be that the Finance Act, 1907, will merely legalise an instrument—a kind of supplemental Sykes hydrometer—which has long been used in practice. It would perhaps have been advisable in using the term "strength" in the Bill to state clearly that "proof strength" was intended. The legal definition of "proof spirit" remains unaffected, but in the Bill the phrase "strength or weight" is not so clear as might be wished. Whether or no there is any desire lurking beneath such terms to charge duty or drawback on weight, and not on volume as at present, remains to be seen.

Debenture Stamp-duty on Drawback.

All tincture exporters who claim drawback and allowance on their preparations when shipped are familiar with the *pro rata* stamp-duty payable on their debenture-forms. The Finance Bill proposes to abolish this particular pinprick. The clause repealing this stamp-duty runs as follows :

The duty payable under the Stamp Act, 1891, on any debenture or certificate for entitling any person to receive any allowance by way of drawback or otherwise payable out of the revenue of Customs or Excise for or in respect of goods, wares, or merchandise exported or shipped to be exported from the United Kingdom to any part beyond the sea . . . shall cease to be payable, and any such debentures or certificates shall not be liable to stamp-duty.

The second schedule of the Finance Act contains that part of the Stamp Act, 1891, which is repealed, viz. :

When the amount to be received does not exceed 10*l.*, a stamp-duty of 1*s.*

Exceeds 10*l.* and does not exceed 50*l.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Exceeds 50*l.*, 5*s.*

We have reason to believe that the abolition of this stamp-duty has been due largely to the efforts of the cigar-manufacturers of the Midlands, who have long agitated for the repeal of this "export fine or tax." After all, a manufacturer is but receiving back in the form of drawback the money originally paid by him in the form of duty, and the

question arose, Why should he be fined for so doing? The amount of the stamp-duty was small, but to some tincture exporters its aggregate has amounted to a considerable sum in the course of each year. Perhaps the next step will be the payment of the interest on the duty lodged with the Treasury, and if arrears are also generously taken into account, tincture exporters will not be indisposed thankfully to accept the same. The retention of this stamp-duty on exports was indefensible. The revenue derivable was doubtless small, and this consideration in all probability greased the way of its withdrawal.

Absinthe-drinking.

Judging from the fact that the Customs officials have singled out "absinthe" as a special liqueur for separate statistical records, it would seem that the consumption of this preparation is increasing in this country. Merchants and importers have been instructed to particularise the absinthe on their warehousing entries, and a periodical return of the quantities of this drink cleared for home consumption in the United Kingdom is required to be compiled in future by the official in charge of the bonded warehouses. Being a spirituous preparation, its sale by chemists without a spirit-licence is illegal. The official ear-marking of absinthe would seem to indicate the placing of future restrictions on this well-known fiery concoction.

Pharmacy and Socialism.

The pharmaceutical surprise of the past week in Germany has been the publication by the Social Democratic Press of the party's attitude towards the proposed new Pharmacy Bill. It was generally thought that the "reds" would prove the staunchest adherents of the Bill, but they now unconditionally reject it as being totally insufficient. They demand free medical aid and free medicine for the people, the cost to be defrayed by an additional tax on property and income. In a long article dealing with the question "Vorwärts," the official organ of the party, depicts the existing conditions of pharmacy in the Fatherland in a most disastrous light. The article first of all condemns the "usurer's profits" made by apothekers at the expense of the people, as allowed them under the State medicine-tax. As an exemplary case they give an account of a sick-club's bill for prescriptions, which amounted to 13*l.* 9*s.*, the wholesale value of the drugs being placed at 50*s.*, thus allowing the apotheker a profit of 400 per cent. The receptacles alone, it is said, were charged 4*l.* 1*s.*, and cost only 2*s.*, so that on these alone the profit was 289 per cent. Those who suffer most, according to "Vorwärts," are the sick poor, who have to pay "these usurers' percentages." Other sufferers are the assistants, "who are notoriously badly paid, and who, having no private means, must sell themselves to rich wives." The number of those remaining all their lives as assistants has greatly increased; at the same time, owing to overcrowding, the salaries of these "proletariats" have decreased, although they hold themselves to be something better than "common workmen." With regard to the new Bill's proposal to buy up the privileges by levying a tax on owners, it is denounced as an attempt to further the interests of the apothekers at the expense of the suffering populace, as this extra tax imposed would have to be borne by the remedy-consuming public; either the discount allowed to sick-clubs would be lessened, or, if that did not suffice, the price of the medicines would be increased. The population, it is contended, has a right to demand that when it is "ailing and in distress" it should not be plundered for the benefit of a small privileged class. The article closes with a demand for free medical assist-

ance and free medicines as a necessary sequence to the existing compulsory State insurance against sickness, accident, and old age. "At least, however, the sale of medicines should not be left in the hands of private persons and these privileged usurers, but should be taken over by the State or municipalities in the interests of the population." Assuming that the German public spends yearly on medicines and on an army of officials to supply them ten million pounds, this would represent the burden to be borne by the taxpayer, and the German taxpayer may object.

The Copper Boom.

We presume that we must take as a contribution to the speculation in copper the information given by a New York paper the other day that a professor in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, had received a private letter from Sir William Ramsay stating in effect that, after experimenting with the action of radium emanation upon a mixture of sodium and potassium, he had succeeded in producing copper. Coming simultaneously with Sir William's communication to the last meeting of the Chemical Society, the statement had all the elements of romance about it, and Sir William promptly denied that there was any foundation whatever for the allegation.

Antiseptic Dentifrices.

We have recently been asked by correspondents if the use of the word "antiseptic" in connection with dentifrices involves liability (*C. & D.*, May 11, p. 730). One of them (Mr. Fred A. Whitehead, 117 Queen's Crescent, London, N.W.), who had such a label officially marked "Liable to stamp-duty," wrote to the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue the following letter:

SIR,—In further reference to your letter regarding "Hygedent," may I be permitted to call your attention to the fact that this is a toilet-preparation, and although the word "antiseptic" is used in this connection, it does not refer to any condition of the body in which there is festering, but rather to bacteria which infest the teeth. In short, the word is used in the popular rather than in the technical or medical sense. Would you be good enough, therefore, to reconsider the matter, as it appears to me that the word in itself, through your interpretation, would be prohibitive in connection with any unstamped preparation, whether medicinal, toilet, or detergent?

Yours, etc.,

To this letter Mr. Whitehead has had the following reply:

SIR,—In reply to your letter dated the 1st inst., I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you that, in the circumstances of the case, they will not object to the use of the word "antiseptic" on the label and handbill in question.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

MORTON JACKSON, Assistant Secretary.

We are glad to note this matter, as it is well that no departure from the usual practice should be made without the fullest consideration, and when such a step is taken it is desirable that it should be made known to the trade as speedily as possible.

THE output of antimony ore in Queensland during 1906 amounted to 530 tons, valued at 6,917*l.*, against 24 tons, valued at 174*l.*, in 1905.

THE exports of colocynth from Jaffa during 1906 amounted to 126,515 lb., valued at 6,000*l.*, against 52,500 lb., valued at 3,370*l.*, in 1905.

BOOTS' MALT-EXTRACT ADVERTISEMENT, in which five floors of the malt-extract apparatus in Boots' laboratory, Nottingham, were shown in section, has struck a writer in "Printers' Ink," who, in concluding an article on "process-stories" says: "There is no mistaking the effectiveness of the process-story, whether told in pictures, words, or in the plant itself. It appeals to a fundamental trait in human nature. People will read such matter for information, or, if not for that, then as a matter of precaution. Every factory with a widely advertised product ought to take steps to throw its doors open."

Medical Gleanings.

Carbolic-acid Gangrene.

MR. DAVID WALLACE, C.M.G., F.R.C.S., in a paper in the "British Medical Journal" (1907, I., p. 1110), gives brief particulars of nine cases of gangrene in the fingers arising from dressing wounds with carbolic lotion or oil. He points out that the portion which becomes gangrenous under carbolic-acid treatment is generally a terminal part of the body, such as a finger or toe; but whether there is an idiosyncrasy or not, the very common use of carbolic dressings for finger-injuries suggests the utmost caution in the application of this treatment.

Detection of Acetone in the Urine.

MR. BASIL J. F. JACKSON-TAYLOR, in a "Lancet" note (March 23, 1907) on the nitroprusside-test, suggests the substitution of strong ammonia for liquor potassæ and the elimination of acetic acid. Strong ammonia solution is carefully added to a solution of sodium nitroprusside and urine, so that the ammonia remains clear on the top.

Should acetone be present, even in minute quantity, a well-marked and absolutely characteristic ring of magenta appears within from one to three minutes at the junction of the two fluids and gradually *spreads upwards*, pervading the whole of the ammonia solution if acetone is present in considerable amount.

The test has been tried in the "Lancet" laboratory, and it responds admirably.

Plague.

DR. S. MALLANAH, Bacteriologist to Hyderabad Government, describes in the "Lancet" (1907, I. 222), the preparation and properties of a glandular extract from immunised animals as a curative-agent for plague. Six years ago he found that the glands of plague-immunised animals, such as the liver, the spleen, and the buboes, when finely minced aseptically and treated with absolute alcohol for two weeks or more, then allowed to dry at the room-temperature, could be easily converted into a fine powder. This powder, when well rubbed down in a sterile mortar with a sterile normal salt-solution, yielded on filtration a clear straw-coloured liquid which seemed to possess curative power when inoculated into animals artificially infected with a culture of the bacillus pestis. He now describes experiments on fifty rats infected with plague and treated with the powder. Twenty of the animals died and thirty recovered.

Thread-worms.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Brit. Med. Jour." (1907, I. 540) says he has found the following treatment efficacious:

Take, on an empty stomach, about 6 A.M., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of vinum aloes freshly prepared; as this may cause some griping, a carminative should be added. After the bowels have been evacuated an enema of salt and water (three tablespoonfuls of common salt to 1½ pint of water), warmed, should be given. This should be used about three times during the week, and the aloes-wine taken every third or fourth morning for about ten days, when the cure ought to be complete. Great cleanliness is also necessary, and the hands and the nates should be washed to prevent reinfection. Salads, watercress, etc., should not be indulged in if possible, for they cause the disease more than anything else.

In a note in the "B.M.J.," 1907, 932, Mr. Newton Davies, of Liverpool, describes a case in which 2-grain extract of quassia pills coated with keratin were successful in discharging a ball of thread-worms from a young adult male after other treatment had failed. The lad got 2 oz. dec. aloes co. before breakfast, one of the pills morning, noon, and night, and the treatment was effective on the third day. Mr. Newton Davies says it is important that the pills should be coated with keratin or some other substance that resists the action of the gastric secretion. The quassia-extract is equally suitable for young children.

THE condition of the manganese-ore industry in the Russian Caucasus is reported on by the British Consul at Batoum in his annual report on the trade of that port for 1906. The trade has been a prosperous one since the latter end of 1905, when the demand for manganese in European and American markets increased by leaps and bounds.

Photographic Notes.

By PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

Ozobrome.

ANOTHER modification of this wonderful process. M. Constet, a French worker, has suggested coating paper with a 20 to 30 per cent. solution of ferric ammonium citrate, and, after drying, exposing under a negative until a faint but distinct image is visible. The paper is then painted with a 1-per-cent. solution of silver nitrate and washed. The silver image thus produced is capable of affecting bichromated carbon tissue in the same way as a bromide print in the ozobrome process. The suggestion is more or less a resuscitation of Herschell's old process of 1840.

Tablet Formaldehyde.

AN application has recently been made for a patent relating to the preparation of formic aldehyde in the form of compressed tablets. The composition of the tablet will depend on the property of para-formaldehyde reacting with an alkaline peroxide in solution to form formaldehyde. Bearing in mind that the reactions between peroxides and para-formaldehyde are always more or less violent, and that considerable heat is produced, which volatilises the formaldehyde, it seems improbable that the inventors will succeed in producing a tablet capable of giving a solution of any definite strength.

More about Kallitype.

THE following formulæ, given by Mr. James S. Escott in a recent number of the "Photo Era," form a method of working kallitype differing slightly from the process given in the *C. & D.*, March 30. The sizing-bath is made with 80 grains of arrowroot to 16 oz. of water, and to the paste is added 4 oz. of alcohol. The sensitising-solutions are:

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| (a) Distilled water | ... | ... | 5 oz. |
| Ferric oxalate | ... | ... | 1 oz. |

Shake and set aside for twenty-four hours, then add—

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Gum arabic, selected | ... | ... | 48 grains |
| (b) Distilled water | ... | ... | 8 oz. |
| Ferric oxalate and potassium | ... | ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |
| (c) Distilled water | ... | ... | 4 oz. |
| Oxalic acid | ... | ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |

Dissolve, heat to 75° or 80°, and add slowly strong ammonia 100 minims; then filter.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|------------|
| (d) Distilled water | ... | ... | 4 oz. |
| Potash bichromate | ... | ... | 120 grains |

For normal negatives take solution (a) 1 oz., (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., (c) 30 minims, (d) 4 drops. Of this mixture take $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and add silver nitrate 12 grains, stirring until dissolved. For harsh negatives use (a) 1 oz., (b) 1 oz., and (c) 35 minims, and use silver nitrate 14 grains. For soft, thin negatives use solution (a) 1 oz., (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., (c) 15 minims, and (d) 8 drops.

The developer is—

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|--------------------|
| Distilled water | ... | ... | 32 oz. |
| Sodium acetate | ... | ... | $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |

To 8 oz. of this add tartaric acid 12 grains and solution (d) 20 minims.

The addition of 25 to 30 minims of 50-per-cent. phosphoric acid gives a much blacker tone. After development the print is rinsed and cleared for half an hour in—

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Distilled water | ... | ... | 8 oz. |
| Sodium citrate | ... | ... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |
| Citric acid | ... | ... | 20 grains |

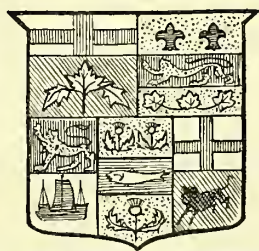
This is followed by a thorough washing, and the print is fixed for ten minutes in—

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| Water | ... | ... | 16 oz. |
| Hypo. | ... | ... | 7 dr. |
| Stronger ammonia | ... | ... | 90 minims |

and is finally washed and dried.

The formulæ leave much to be desired. In sensitising-solution (b) the "ferric oxalate and potassium" $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. probably means $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each of the two oxalates. The temperature degrees are probably centigrade.

AUSTRALIAN OLIVE OIL.—The Board of Trade correspondent at Adelaide, in forwarding a sample of olive oil produced in South Australia to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., says that the annual production of the State is 20,000 gals., all of which is at present consumed in the country, the supply so far not being equal to the demand. The sample in question may be inspected by British traders at the above address.



The Wholesale Drug Trade of Canada.

THE collection of portraits of leaders in the Canadian wholesale drug-trade which we publish to-day is the most representative which has ever been brought together of this important class in the Dominion community. These gentlemen are engaged in a growing business, for the interests of Canada are increasing enormously as its natural resources are developed. Its population is now verging on seven millions, and it has nearly a million and a quarter pupils in its schools, thirteen million dollars being contributed by the Government for their education. Canada is not a new colony, but she is new in attraction, enterprise, and industry. The area of land under cultivation has nearly doubled in thirty years, the seventeen million acres of 1871 having increased to thirty millions in 1901, and many millions have been added during the past five years. Her mineral products have quadrupled during the past twenty years, and stood at \$68,574,707 in 1905. Her bank deposits increased from \$68,123,931 in 1871 to \$626,079,335 in 1906. Her exports of home produce increased from \$55,181,356 in 1871 to \$235,483,956 in 1906.

Figures such as the foregoing tell better than anything what a country's prosperity is, but the increased immigration since 1901 has given Canada a boom of immense advantage to her internal business and her external credit. No fewer than 146,266 immigrants were registered in 1905. Better business and more population have helped the wholesale drug-trade of the Dominion. The following are the last available values of

Imports of Drugs,

dyes, chemicals, and medicines from Great Britain (G.B.), the United States (U.S.), and other countries (O.C.) during the ten months ended January 31 :

—	1905		1906		1907	
	Dutiable,	Free	Dutiable	Free	Dutiable	Free
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
G.B. ...	642,496	787,616	603,880	766,146	978,944	1,085,455
U.S. ...	801,101	1,994,851	788,815	2,431,176	939,594	3,062,475
O.C. ...	336,526	514,225	434,877	542,752	403,684	643,392

It will be seen that the imports have increased from half a million a month in 1905 to nearly three-quarters of a million in 1907—i.e., a total of \$5,076,815 in ten months of 1905 to \$7,112,844 in ten months of the 1907 year. Great Britain has improved slightly, thanks to the preference on dutiable goods, but the improvement is proportionately not worth a boast, our share of the trade to-day being $\frac{3}{8}$ as compared with $\frac{9}{10}$ in 1905. We want to make this better, and that is the chief object of this issue having a special circulation in Canada. We invite the attention of buyers in the Dominion to the products of houses manufacturing or trading in Great Britain with the confidence that their consideration of these should result in stimulating business relations between Canada and Great Britain. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST as an Imperial Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade helps to foster trade within the Empire. In the nature of

things such business in Canada must to a large extent be transacted by or through the gentlemen whose portraits we give, and most of them hold offices in the

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd.

This incorporated body received its charter on November 9, 1905, its authorised capital being \$6,000,000. Its object was to take over the businesses of the following firms :

T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, N.B.
 Canadian Drug Co., St. John, N.B.
 McDiarmid Drug Co., St. John, N.B.
 Simson Bros., Halifax, N.S.
 Hattie & Mylius, Halifax, N.S.
 Brown & Webb, Halifax, N.S.
 Evans and Sons, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
 Lyman, Knox & Co., Montreal, Que.
 Kerry Watson & Co., Montreal, Que.
 National Drug & Chemical Co., Ottawa, Ont.
 Henry Skinner & Co., Kingston, Ont.
 Kerry, Watson & Co., London, Ont.
 Lyman, Knox & Clarkson, Toronto, Ont.
 Elliot & Co., Toronto, Ont.
 J. Winer & Co., Hamilton, Ont.
 Dominion Drug Co., Hamilton, Ont.
 The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg, Man.
 The Bole Drug Co., Calgary, Alberta.
 Canada Drug & Book Co., Regina, Sask.
 Henderson Bros., Vancouver, B.C.
 Henderson Bros., Victoria, B.C.

These twenty-one houses retain their individuality so far as distribution is concerned, but wherever economy in buying and manufacturing can be met by centralisation it is done at the company's headquarters in Montreal. Mr. D. W. Bole, M.P., the president of the company, stated at the time of its formation that it cost the Canadian wholesale drug-trade 15 per cent. to handle their business, and he predicted that this would be cut down by half. This substantially was the chief reason for the incorporation, but it was anticipated that by the establishment of central chemical and pharmaceutical laboratories and distribution of their products to the interested houses a considerable saving would be effected. The actual incorporators were :

Alfred Bickerton Evans, Charles Lyman, James Wilson Knox, Frederick Gold Lyman, William Simons Kerry, and Theophilus Hatton Wardleworth, Montreal; John James Evans, Liverpool; Francis Cook Simson and James Bayne Hattie, of Halifax; James Mattinson, London, Ont.; Charles Widdrington Tinling, George Rutherford, and William Charles Niblet, Hamilton; Henry Ward Barker and Charles Thomas Nevins, St. John, N.B.; Thomas Morrison Henderson and William Henderson, Vancouver; Peter Lamont, Nelson, B.C.; David Wesley Bole and William Walter Bole, Winnipeg; William Scott Elliot and George Hellewell Clarkson, Toronto.

The capital of the company is divided into \$2,750,000 of 7 per cent. preference shares and \$3,250,000 common stock. Of the former \$500,000 was not issued, and there is also a reserve of the common stock for future development. No shares have been offered to the public. The headquarters are at 36 St. Gabriel Street, Montreal, and besides the branches named above there are also branches in Nelson and Revelstoke, B.C., and a representative in New York—viz., Mr. T. A. Hedley, 92 William Street. The officers of the company are :

President, Mr. D. W. Bole, M.P.
 First Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Knox.
 Second Vice-President, Mr. A. B. Evans.
 Treasurer, Mr. Chas. W. Tinling.
 General Sales Manager, Mr. Wm. S. Kerry.
 General Purchasing Agent, Mr. T. H. Wardleworth.
 Inspector, Mr. J. Mattinson.

These, with Mr. H. W. Barker, constitute the executive board, and the other directors of the company are Messrs. W. W. Bole, T. M. Henderson, Wm. Henderson, W. S. Elliot, and F. C. Simson.

We propose to allow the business careers of these gentlemen and others to tell what the Canadian wholesale drug-trade is to-day, and what it has been.

Personal Notes.

Mr. D. W. Bole, M.P., who was born in Lambton co., Ont., is a graduate (1880) of the Ontario College of Pharmacy and the pioneer druggist of the present provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, as he moved to Regina in 1882 and was the first registered druggist in these provinces. His retail business flourished, and, encouraged by success, he started jobbing (wholesaling) patent medicines, cigars, and sundries to the general stores in 1883. Within a few years he recognised how important a centre Winnipeg would be, and moved his business to that city in 1889, where he established the firm of Martin, Bole & Wynne Co. In 1898 he started with the Bole Drug Co., of which he was president and managing director until the organisation of the N. D. & C. Co. The Bole Drug Co. developed with very great rapidity under Mr. Bole's guidance, and had a paid-up capital of \$250,000 in 1904. Mr. Bole was in the North-West Territories through their prolonged period of depression, and experienced a great deal of the troubles incident to hard times, but by his foresight was able to save the commercial community a considerable sum by his method of dealing with insolvent assets. He served the city of Winnipeg as alderman for two years, and as a member of the Board of Education for eight years, being Chairman of the latter Board for three years—a position of considerable anxiety, as in the Winnipeg general schools no fewer than fourteen languages are spoken by the immigrants. Mr. Bole has been President of two Boards of Trade—those of Regina and Winnipeg. In 1904 he was elected as representative for Winnipeg in the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Bole was Chairman of the Equalisation Committee—Mr. C. W. Tinling and Mr. T. H. Wardleworth being his fellow-members—which had to deal with the different firms now comprising the N. D. & C. Co., and upon the consummation of the project he was elected president.

Mr. J. W. Knox, first vice-president of the N. D. & C. Co. and manager of the Lyman, Knox & Co. branch in Montreal, was for many years in the employment of Messrs. Lyman, Clare & Co., afterwards Lyman, Sons & Co., of Montreal, and at the time of his retirement in 1885 was financial and office manager. For a short time he was engaged in the drug-commission business, and became associated with Mr. Lyman on the formation of the firm of Lyman, Knox & Co. in 1887. This firm opened a branch in Toronto under the firm-name, which was afterwards changed to Lyman, Knox & Clarkson, which it retained until amalgamation with the N. D. & C. Co., when Mr. Knox was appointed first vice-president, a director of the company, and manager of the Lyman Knox branch in Montreal, which still retains its identity under that name. The energy and business ability of Mr. Knox are exemplified in the success of his firm. He is a member of the Montreal Board of Trade, is widely and favourably known in business circles, and in Church work has for many years been a prominent leader; while for two years he held the office of Mayor of Westmount, Montreal's largest suburb, where he resides.

Mr. Alfred Bickerton Evans, second vice-president of the N. D. & C. Co. and manager of its headquarters branch, was born in Liverpool in 1864. He was educated at Harrow and Shrewsbury Schools, and left the latter institution to enter his father's firm, Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, in 1881. As is the rule with the Evans firm, he went through all the departments as an employé, and had to take his part in all the work in order to become thoroughly familiar with the business. Four years later he went to Montreal to take over the management of the business there, which was then under the name of Evans, Sons & Mason, and was changed to Evans and Sons, Ltd., with branches at Toronto, Ontario, and Boston, Mass. The Boston branch was soon afterwards removed to New York, where Mr. T. A. Hedley still looks after the interests of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., and the N. D. & C. Co. Mr. Evans continued in the management of the business in Canada until the amalgamation with the N. D. & C. Co. in 1906, when he was appointed a director of new company, second vice-president, and as a special portion of his work took over the charge of the headquarters branch at Montreal, the offices of the company being located in the Evans building, which has since been greatly added to and much improved in every way. Mr. Evans has occupied many important positions in connection with the drug-trade of Canada, and he was President of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association in 1905-6.

Mr. Charles W. Tinling, treasurer of the N. D. & C. Co., was

born in Barbadoes, West Indies, in 1863, and has been in Canada since 1877. Five years later he became associated with Mr. Archdale Wilson, wholesale druggist, Hamilton, Ont., and a partner. The business of Archdale Wilson & Co. grew rapidly, and in 1901 Mr. Tinling purchased the whole partnership-rights, and turned it into a joint-stock company under the name of the Dominion Drug Co., Ltd., retaining the controlling interest in it. After the N. D. & C. Co. incorporation Mr. Tinling's services on the committee of three, and his great financial ability, secured him the office of treasurer. He has been since 1901 a member of the Executive of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association, and is the present President. He is also Chairman of the Joint Committee of Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Canada, which was formed to try to solve the "cutting" evil among retail druggists in the Dominion. Owing to the peculiar condition of the Canadian law, it was decided that 90 per cent. of the drug-trade of Canada might have been charged with conspiracy if the protection scheme had been forced, so the movement is at present dormant.

Mr. W. S. Kerry, general sales manager of the N. D. & C. Co., was born in Montreal, and apprenticed in pharmacy with Messrs. Kerry, Watson & Co., at the same time attending the lectures at the Montreal College of Pharmacy, where he received his diploma in 1879, after passing a brilliant examination. Mr. Kerry is a son of the late John Kerry, who went from London to Canada in 1849, and joined the old firm of John Carter & Co., afterwards Carter, Kerry & Co., then Kerry, Watson & Co. For many years Mr. Kerry represented the firm on the road, but relinquished this for indoor work. He takes a keen interest in the Montreal College of Pharmacy and the Montreal Pharmaceutical Association. He was one of the Preliminary examiners from 1888 to 1893, a member of the Council of the Association from 1892 to 1893, and has been on the College Board since 1888. On the amalgamation of his firm, including the branch in London, Ontario, with the N. D. & C. Co. in 1906, Mr. Kerry was appointed an executive director and general sales manager of the new company.

Mr. Theo. H. Wardleworth, F.L.S., general purchasing agent of the N. D. & C. Co., was on the staff of Messrs. Evans Sons & Co., Liverpool, from 1877 until 1903, when he was sent to Montreal to assist in the management of Evans and Sons, Ltd. While with the Liverpool house he latterly filled a confidential position, travelled for the firm through the West Indies, and acted as Spanish correspondent. Although not a registered pharmacist, he was one of the best pharmacognosists in this country, and a popular member of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, as well as Secretary to the Liverpool Chemists' Association for many years and a regular contributor to the *C. & D.* on scientific and commercial subjects. Mr. Wardleworth was for some years on the Executive of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association. On the formation of the present corporation he was one of the committee already mentioned who equalised and valued the assets of the various wholesale drug-houses in Canada. He spent about six months in this work and travelled the Dominion from end to end. He has made his home in Canada, but if ever he cares to come back to the Old Country he will find his old place in pharmacy waiting for him.

Mr. J. Mattinson, inspector of the N. D. & C. Co., was born at Bourg, Louis, Province of Quebec, in the early 'fifties, shortly after his parents arrived in Canada from the North of England. The family moved to Montreal a short time afterwards, where young Mattinson received his early education. He started business in August 1867 as office-boy with Messrs. Kerry Bros. & Crathern, afterwards Kerry, Watson & Co., and went through every department in the house. He represented them on the road for about fifteen years in every section of the Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and for the last fourteen years was manager of the London Branch (London Drug Co.), which was most successful during that period, increasing in volume a little over 50 per cent. On the amalgamation of the various drug-businesses he was unanimously elected secretary for the new corporation, but resigned shortly afterwards to accept the position of inspector. Mr. Mattinson has for several years acted as Secretary of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association (a most harmonious organisation) and through this connection, as well as his large experience on the road, he is one of the best-known drug-men in the Dominion to-day. Mr. Mattinson is a graduate of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, and holds one of the first diplomas ever issued by that Association.

Mr. Harry Barker, representing director in New Brunswick for the N. D. & C. Co. and manager of the St. John branch, is now in his fifty-second year. He started with Messrs. T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John, in 1873, and was admitted a partner in 1878. On the death of his father in 1897 he bought out all the interests of the estate, and continued the business on his own account with success. Mr. Barker is conservative in his business methods; at the same



MR. T. H. WARDLEWORTH,
General Purchasing Agent, N. D. & C. Co.



MR. D. W. BOLE, M.P.,
President, N. D. & C. Co.



MR. F. H. BOLE,
Manager London Branch, N. D. & C. Co.



MR. J. W. KNOX,
First Vice-President, N. D. & C. Co.



MR. W. C. NIBLETT,
Manager, J. Winer & Co.



MR. ALFRED B. EVANS,
Second Vice-President, N. D. & C. Co.



MR. J. MATTINSON,
Inspector, N. D. & C. Co.



MR. C. W. TINLING,
Treasurer, N. D. & C. Co.



MR. W. S. KERRY,
General Sales Manager, N. D. & C. Co.



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time possessing the faculty of adapting himself to modern conditions in a way that ensures prosperity.

Mr. W. W. Bole, manager of the Winnipeg branch (the Bole Drug Co., Ltd.) of the N. D. & C. Co., was born in Warwick, Ont., and entered the drug-business in 1881 under the president of the Bole Drug Co. In 1883 he had to go West for his health, and after three years on a farm re-entered the drug-business at Regina with Messrs. Dawson, Bole & Co., his brother's firm. When the jobbing branch of this business was removed to Winnipeg Mr. W. W. Bole purchased a retail drug-business in the town of Moose Jaw, where he continued for about ten years, succeeding in building up one of the most successful and profitable retail drug-businesses in Western Canada. In the summer of 1898 he was invited by his brother, Mr. D. W. Bole, to join him in the Bole Drug Co., so he sold out at Moose Jaw and joined the B. D. Co. as vice-president and treasurer, in which capacity he continued until the N. D. & C. Co. was organised.

Mr. T. M. Henderson, manager in Victoria for the N. D. & C. Co. and director for British Columbia, is one of the best-known druggists in the West. He was the first Vice-President of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association and Chairman of the first Board of Examiners for the province. He began his drug-career in Montreal, being apprenticed to Messrs. Kenneth Campbell & Co. in 1871. He graduated at the Quebec College of Pharmacy in 1878, and for several years had charge of the dispensing-department of the Medical Hall in Montreal. In 1881 he took the management of the Windsor branch of Kenneth Campbell & Co., which he held until 1884, when he left to manage the largest drug-business in Honolulu. The Hawaiian climate not agreeing with him, he returned to Canada in 1886, and with his brother, Mr. J. N. Henderson, entered as partner into the firm of Langley & Co., wholesale and retail druggists, Victoria, B.C. In 1894 the firm-name was changed to Langley & Henderson Bros., and a branch was established in Vancouver. In April 1896 Mr. Langley died, and a short time after Mr. Wm. Henderson was admitted into partnership, the firm-name being changed to Henderson Bros. In 1902 the business was amalgamated with the wholesale department of the McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co., and a new company formed under the name of Henderson Bros., Ltd.

Mr. Wm. Henderson, brother of the last-named, who is also a director of the N. D. & C. Co. and manager of their branch house of Henderson Bros., Ltd., Vancouver, was born at Beauharnois, Que., in 1846. Their parents formed part of that large party of Scotch people who left Paisley almost a century ago to settle in Canada. Mr. William Henderson obtained his education in Montreal, and entered business at an early age. In addition to his interests in the N. D. & C. Co., Mr. Henderson is a director of the Dominion Trust Co.; the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Co., Vancouver; and the Empire Accident & Surety Co., London, Ont.; and is chairman of the B.C. board of directors of the Sovereign Life Assurance Co., Toronto.

Mr. William Scott Elliot, director of the N. D. & C. Co. and manager of the Elliot & Co. branch in Toronto, Ont., after finishing a commercial course at the Upper Canada College served an apprenticeship with Elliot & Co., and graduated with first-class honours from the Ontario College of Pharmacy in 1901. The firm of Elliot & Co. then consisted of Messrs. William Elliot and Robert W. Elliot, his grandfather and father. These gentlemen were partners in the old firm of Lyman, Elliot & Co., one of the pioneer houses in Western Canada, as Ontario was then called, Toronto being "Muddy York." Great strides have been made in Canada since then, and the firm of Elliot & Co. takes foremost rank. When the N. D. & C. Co. was formed Mr. Elliot was retained as manager in the house bearing his name. He is still on the bright side of forty.

Mr. Frank C. Simson, director of the N. D. & C. Co., was president of the Simson Bros.' Co., Ltd., when the N. D. & C. Co. was formed, and, after a year's furlough has taken the management of the Toronto Factory special department of the company, where he will continue the manufacture of the "Sovereign" goods. For the past thirty-five years Mr. Simson has been associated with the drug-business in Halifax. He was a student of the Boston Institute of Technology and Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and graduated at the latter. After spending several years as chemist in one of the largest houses in Boston, he returned to Halifax, his native city, as manager of one of the departments of Messrs. Brown & Webb. He was only there a short time when he was put on the road, and after ten years he started in business for himself in the Boggs Building, Halifax. Soon he had to take bigger premises in the Pentagon Building, finally buying and occupying the whole of the building. In 1880 his brother, Mr. W. H. Simson, joined him, and after several years the firm of Simson Bros.' Co., Ltd., was established. Mr. Simson has filled the positions of President of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society and President of the Canadian Wholesale Druggists' Association. He is an adept at the "roaring

game," as curling is called there as well as in Scotland, and is proud of the trophies he holds and of his Scotch descent.

Mr. F. H. Bole, London manager of the N. D. & C. Co., is a son of Mr. D. W. Bole, president of the company. He started his career delivering invoices in Winnipeg for the Martin, Bole & Wynne Co. When the Bole Drug Co. was formed he got a position in it as driver, with a salary of \$3 a week. In a few months he was advanced to the position of packer, and so bit by bit he worked his way to the position he now holds. Mr. Bole is an enthusiastic sportsman, and there are few games he has not taken part in. While attending the Manitoba College he played football and hockey. His health at that time was not very good, and he was induced to join the rowing-club, spite of the doctors saying that if he ever went into a race he would not come out of it alive. Instead of that he is now champion of America in the "fours," "eights," and "doubles," and was asked to go to Henley with the Winnipeg crew, but business, not "heart," prevented him. Mr. Bole has been manager of the London branch for a year, and has been the chief mover in obtaining a new warehouse for this branch. He has not given up the oar or the hockey-stick, but feels that business is driving him into the gallery of "old masters."

Mr. G. H. Clarkson, manager of a Toronto branch of the N. D. & C. Co., has not had a photograph taken for twenty-five years, he being of very retiring disposition for so good a man of business. He has been in the wholesale drug-trade for nearly forty years, twenty of them as manager for Lyman Bros.' Co., of Toronto, and fifteen years manager for Lyman, Knox & Clarkson, Toronto. Mr. Clarkson is also *doyen* of the wholesale drug-trade of Toronto. Since the affiliation of the Lyman, Knox & Clarkson business with the N. D. & C. Co. Mr. Clarkson has retained his position as manager in Toronto for that branch.

Mr. T. A. Henderson, manager of the Dominion Drug Co. branch of the N. D. & C. Co., learned the drug-business with Mr. C. McGeorge, of Ayr, Ont., and at the Ontario College of Pharmacy. He graduated in 1894, winning the class medals for chemistry and pharmacy. His wholesale experience began in the spring of 1895 with Messrs. Archdale Wilson & Co., Hamilton, and after filling various positions with this firm he took charge of the buying and management of the Dominion Drug Co. when that company was formed in 1901, which position he continues to hold.

Mr. Edwin Clarence Mitchell, manager of the Kingston branch of the N. D. & C. Co., has been connected with the drug-business since 1880, when he was apprenticed to Messrs. N. C. Polson & Co., manufacturing chemists, Kingston. He graduated at the Ontario College of Pharmacy in 1884, securing the silver medal for general proficiency. He returned to Mr. W. J. Wilson as head dispenser, and remained until 1887, when he entered into partnership with Mr. A. P. Chown, the firm being known as Chown & Mitchell. In two years Mr. Chown sold out, and Mr. Mitchell went on from success to success, until he bought a half-interest in Messrs. Henry Skinner & Co.'s business, of which he assumed the active management until it was taken over by the N. D. & C. Co.

Mr. L. J. Mylius, manager of the Halifax branch of the N. D. & C. Co., was born in West Hartlepool, and lived for a time in Liverpool before going out to Canada in 1873. He has been in the drug-business in New Brunswick for over twenty years. After serving his apprenticeship he passed the examinations of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Society in 1883. In 1885 he purchased the old Central Drug-store in Halifax, and in 1887 joined interests with Mr. Hattie, buying out the retail drug-business of F. M. Eagar on Hollis Street. They had several pharmacies, and in 1901 launched out into the wholesale business as Hattie & Mylius, Ltd. This had assumed very large proportions when the merger proposition was laid before them, and they threw in their interests with the N. D. & C. Co. Mr. Hattie was made manager of the Halifax branch and Mr. Mylius appointed manager in Ottawa, but owing to the sudden death of Mr. Hattie it was decided that Mr. Mylius should stay in Halifax. Mr. Mylius, though born in England, is of Danish extraction (his father, Captain Charles N. Mylius, was formerly in the Allan Line), and some of his ancestors and near relatives have been identified with the drug-trade in Denmark.

Mr. George Rutherford, of the N. D. & C. Co., has all his business life been identified with the firm of J. Winer & Co. This business was started in Hamilton by Mr. John Winer in May 1830, when the place was a very insignificant village and the Burlington Canal had yet to be made. In 1845 a disastrous fire swept away all that Mr. Winer had accumulated, and left him penniless. His good credit, however, speedily put him on his feet again, and he quickly retrieved the disaster. In 1858 he took into partnership Mr. Rutherford, who had gone to him as an apprentice in 1851, and in 1862 the business became entirely wholesale, the retail department being disposed of. This was, we are told, the first solely wholesale drug-business in Canada, all the others having retail departments under the same roof. In the same year



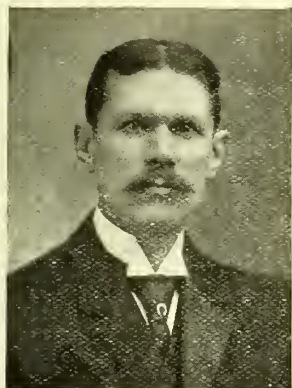
MR. T. M. HENDERSON,
Director, N. D. & C. Co.



MR. W. S. ELLIOT,
Director, N. D. & C. Co.



MR. F. C. SIMSON,
Director, N. D. & C. Co.



MR. E. C. MITCHELL,
Manager, Kingston Branch, N. D. & C. Co.



MR. W. W. BOLE,
Director, N. D. & C. Co.



MR. W. HENDERSON,
Director, N. D. & C. Co.



MAJOR W. B. SKINNER,
Kingston.



MR. H. W. BARKER,
St. John, N.B.



MR. L. J. MYLIUS,
Halifax.



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the business was removed to a part of the present premises. Mr. Winer had done a jobbing business before the fire. In 1884, having amassed a comfortable fortune and feeling the weight of years, Mr. Winer retired, and Mr. Rutherford became senior partner. As the business grew additional premises were acquired, and these were remodelled and rebuilt in 1895. They now comprehend the block of 54 and 56 King Street East, with 42 ft. frontage and extending back 300 ft. to Main Street on Princess Square. In 1864 Mr. Rutherford joined with others in establishing the Hamilton Glass-works, which grew into a large and prosperous business, and was bought in 1891 by the Diamond Glass Co.

Mr. W. C. Niblett, manager of the J. Winer & Co. branch of the N. D. & C. Co. in Hamilton, Ont., entered the office of that firm about 1865, and in 1867 purchased the drug and stationery business of Thornton & Fisher in Dundas, which he carried on for twenty-five years. He then returned to Messrs. J. Winer & Co. as a partner in 1894, and was vice-president of the company when it joined the N. D. & C. Co.

Mr. William Bruce Skinner, manager of the N. D. & C. Co.'s perfume-department, is the second son of the late Henry Skinner, M.D., founder of the firm of Henry Skinner & Co., and on the death of his father in 1885 he joined that firm and is now senior member. He travelled for some years through the Eastern portion of Ontario, representing his firm, and from the experience thus gained he developed the idea of extending the business in specialities of his firm's manufacture, until to-day the business in this line extends from ocean to ocean. Mr. Skinner is a keen sportsman, a member of the Masonic Order and Past Preceptor of Hugh de Payen's Preceptory, Number One Sovereign Great Priory of Canada, and a Major of the Fourteenth Regiment Princess of Wales's Own Rifles (Militia). Mrs. Skinner is a daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Kerr.

Mr. C. R. Stanley, manager of the Calgary branch of the Bole Drug Co., served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Cairncross & Lawrence, London, Ont., and graduated from the Ontario College of Pharmacy in 1901. He then spent a year studying in Berlin, afterwards touring Europe. On his return to America he entered Columbia University, New York, but was forced to give up study on account of ill-health. Going to Winnipeg, Manitoba, he became a traveller to the Bole Drug Co., and after a year was transferred to the Calgary branch of the business, of which he became manager on the death of Mr. W. D. Wylie in April 1906.

Mr. W. H. Webb, one of the directors of the N. D. & C. Co., was formerly head of Brown & Webb, Halifax, N.S., one of the oldest drug-houses in Canada. It was founded in 1824 by the late Dr. James F. Avery, a medical practitioner, who associated with him his nephews, Thomas and Edward Brown, under the firm-name of Avery, Brown & Co. Mr. Webb was born in Windsor, N.S., in 1838, his father being a Methodist minister from England, and his mother of "Loyalist" stock. After his school training he was apprenticed to Messrs. Avery, Brown & Co. in 1854, and was admitted a partner in 1868. Ten years later, Dr. Avery and Edward Brown having retired, Mr. Thomas Brown and Mr. Webb changed the firm-name to Brown & Webb. New and much larger premises were purchased and occupied, and under the management of Mr. Webb an era of expansion and enterprise followed. The policy of the older firm had been conservative and old-fashioned, and its business was mainly confined to Nova Scotia. Now more modern methods were adopted, and operations extended over three provinces. The management from 1878 was in Mr. Webb's hands, who for several years was sole owner. Upon the completion of the transfer to the N. D. & C. Co. he retired from active work, but became a director of the new company. The firm have subscribed to *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* almost from its first publication, and are constant readers of it. Mr. Webb took a leading part in the inauguration of the Nova Scotia Pharmaceutical Association. He took the chief and laborious part in securing the passage of the first Pharmacy Act in 1876, by which the druggists were secured the administration of their own affairs, and protected against the threatened interference and domination of the doctors. He was the first Secretary of the Society, and on him devolved most of the burden of planning and executing until the Society was securely established. He was afterwards successively Vice-President and President, and has ever continued up to the present his great interest in the welfare of pharmacy in his native province.

It is apparent from the foregoing notes that the National Drug and Chemical Co. has done one thing which was not in its initial programme as an actual proposition—viz., united historic interests which might in some cases have been lost. We now turn to that part of the wholesale drug-trade of Canada which is outside the company.

Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

When Mr. D. W. Bole was busy in completing the arrangements for the transfer of the businesses to the

N. D. & C. Co., he expressed himself to an interviewer as welcoming the healthy opposition of such a firm as Lyman, Sons & Co., who did not enter the association. "We much prefer competition from a firm of their high standing," he said, "to some American combination which would be more than likely to enter the field if the entire drug-trade of Canada was merged."

The compliment was deserved, for few firms in Canada are so well known or have been so long established in business as that which for nearly thirty years has been known as Lyman, Sons & Co. The business was founded about 1800, when Mr. Lewis Lyman, grand-uncle of Mr. Henry H. Lyman, the present senior partner, entered into partnership with Dr. Wadsworth under the style of Wadsworth & Lyman. That the business prospered from the beginning would appear to be shown from the following advertisement which appeared in the "Montreal Gazette" early in 1802, announcing a change of location:

Wadsworth & Lyman, druggists, have removed a few rods north to 127 St. Paul Street, where all orders will be punctually attended to. They expect in a few days a fresh supply of medicines, surgeons' instruments, etc., etc., which will be sold cheap wholesale and retail.

Montreal, May 22, 1802.

The firm was dissolved in 1805, Dr. Wadsworth obtaining a licence to carry on a separate pharmacy, while Mr. Lewis Lyman continued the original business in partnership, it is thought, with his brother, Dr. Micah Jones Lyman, a graduate of Yale University, under the name of Lewis Lyman & Co. In 1812 Dr. M. J. Lyman retired from the business, which was continued by Mr. Lewis Lyman alone. Mr. Lyman was very successful, and built up a large business, not only in drugs, but also in hardware, as well as a general commission business, sometimes receiving a ton or more of tobacco or 200 kegs of table-butter on consignment. On his marriage in 1815 to Miss Paine, daughter of Judge Paine, of Troy, N.Y., he sold out his business to Ithamer H. Day, Samuel F. Gelston, and Frederick B. Gelston, the hardware business being carried on under the name of F. B. Gelston & Co., and the drug and commission business being carried on by Mr. Day and Mr. S. F. Gelston under the style of Day, Gelston & Co.

In 1819 a new drug firm, under the name of Hedge & Lyman, was established, the partners being William Hedge and William Lyman, the latter (who was a nephew of Mr. Lewis Lyman) having been on the staff of Lewis Lyman & Co., and subsequently on that of Samuel Hedge, Jr., & Co. This firm later acquired the business of Day, Gelston & Co., and thus became successors of the original firm of Wadsworth & Lyman. About 1825 the trade in garden and field seeds was taken up by the firm, though Lewis Lyman had dealt in these as early as 1815, and continued with success for over forty years. In 1836 the firm of Hedge & Lyman was succeeded by that of Wm. Lyman & Co., composed of the three brothers, William, Benjamin, and Henry Lyman.

About 1840 the firm commenced the manufacture of linseed oil by hydraulic process at what was afterwards named the Dominion Mills on the Lachine Canal, where was also carried on the manufacture of paints, putty, and calcined plaster, as well as the grinding of drugs and spices. In 1855, Mr. Wm. Lyman having disposed of his interest to his co-partners, the firm of Lymans, Savage & Co. was constituted by the two remaining partners and Mr. Alfred Savage, who had been with the firm before he established a pharmacy on his own account. In 1860 Mr. Savage retired, and Mr. W. H. Clare, the head bookkeeper, was admitted to partnership and became cashier, the firm-name being changed to Lymans, Clare & Co.

On January 1, 1868, Mr. Duncan B. Macpherson was also admitted to partnership without any change in the firm-name, but retired in 1875, when Mr. Alexander Manson, who had previously been warehouse manager, was admitted to partnership. In January 1878 Mr. Charles Lyman, son of Mr. Benjamin Lyman, and Mr. Roswell C. Lyman, son of Mr. Henry Lyman, were admitted to partnership. Mr. Benjamin Lyman died on December 6, 1878, and Mr. Clare retired at the end of the year; and on January 1, 1879, a new firm, under the name of Lyman, Sons & Co., was formed by the remaining partners along with Mrs. B. Lyman as a special partner. She died in 1883, and, Mr.



MR. E. E. LIGHTCAP,
Secretary and Treasurer, Martin,
Bole & Wynne Co.



MR. W. H. WEBB,
Brown & Webb.



MR. E. D. MARTIN,
President, Martin, Bole & Wynne Co.



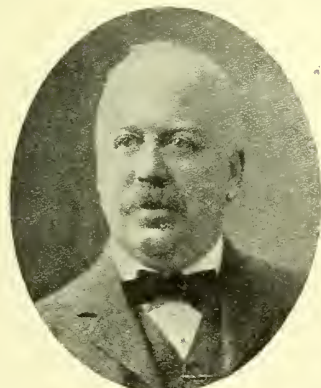
MR. ARTHUR LYMAN,
Lyman, Sons & Co.



MR. HENRY H. LYMAN,
Lyman, Sons & Co.
President, Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd.



MR. T. A. HENDERSON,
Manager, Dominion Drug Co.



MR. C. M. HAY,
Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd.



MR. GEORGE RUTHERFORD,
J. Winer & Co.



MR. JAMES WATT,
Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd.



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Manson having retired at the end of that year, Mr. Henry Lyman bought out the interests of Mrs. Lyman's estate and of Mr. Charles Lyman, who retired at the end of 1884, and a new firm, dating from January 1, 1885, was constituted by Mr. Henry Lyman and his two sons, Messrs. Roswell C. and Henry H. Lyman.

In 1887 the firm disposed of their linseed-oil mill on the Lachine Canal, going out of the manufacture of paints and plaster, and established their drug and spice-grinding business in a building on De Bresoles Street. In 1888 Mr. Henry Miles, who had been long in the employ of the firm, and had been manager for four years, was admitted to partnership. On February 21, 1892, Mr. Roswell C. Lyman died, and on January 1, 1893, Mr. Arthur Lyman, grandson of Mr. Benjamin Lyman, was admitted to partnership. In 1894 a new mill was erected on Prince Street, and at the end of the following year Mr. Miles retired, the remaining partners continuing the business; and on July 19, 1897, the venerable senior partner, who had been associated with the business for over sixty-seven years, passed away in his eighty-fourth year, since which date the business has been carried on by Mr. Henry H. Lyman and Mr. Arthur Lyman.

During the last nine years the business has enjoyed its share of the general prosperity and has more than doubled. The firm's eight travellers cover the whole of the Dominion with the exception of Central and Western Ontario, and also visit Newfoundland. Many agencies are held, including that for the products of John Wyeth & Bro. Inc., of Philadelphia, which are manufactured for the Canadian market in a laboratory erected by the firm in 1903 alongside their mill on Prince Street. In addition to the other departments of the business, a department devoted to chemical and assay apparatus was established in 1880. There is also a department devoted to surgical instruments.

The business is still carried on in Montreal in the building erected in 1855, since entirely remodelled, to which two other warehouses were many years ago added, but owing to the growth of the business the premises are too cramped, and a large block of property further west has been secured, on which a modern warehouse specially adapted to the business will shortly be erected.

The Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

This Ontario branch of the Lyman business was founded in 1838, when Mr. J. W. Brent opened a branch in Toronto, the firm-name being J. W. Brent & Co. He retired in 1840, and was succeeded by Mr. T. J. Farr, the firm-name becoming Lyman, Farr & Co. Upon the death of Mr. Farr in 1847, Mr. Richard Kneeshaw succeeded to the management and partnership under the style of Lyman, Kneeshaw & Co. He retired four years later, and the name was changed to Lyman Bros. & Co., James A. Nock taking charge until his death in 1853, when Mr. William Elliot took over the management, and became a partner in 1855, the firm-name being changed to Lyman, Elliot & Co. This partnership of Benjamin Lyman, Henry Lyman, and William Elliot expired on December 31, 1864. Mr. Robert Watt Elliot then joined the firm, but he and his brother retired in 1869, and Mr. George Massey became manager of Lyman Bros. & Co. When he left in 1878 for New York, Mr. Henry Lyman, Mr. George Waddell Lillie, and Mrs. Benjamin Lyman became the partners of the business until Mrs. Lyman's death, when Mr. John Henderson, the manager, became a partner. In July 1892 the business was converted into a limited company. The officers of the company are: Mr. Henry H. Lyman, president; Mr. F. S. Lyman, K.C., vice-president; Mr. Charles MacDonald Hay, managing director; and Mr. James Watt, secretary-treasurer.

The Martin, Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg.

This company, to which reference has incidentally been made, is an amalgamation of the two wholesale drug firms E. D. Martin & Co. and Bole, Wynne & Co., both of which had been engaged in the wholesale drug-business in Winnipeg and the West for several years. It was incorporated in 1894. The company first occupied commodious premises in the Gerrie Block, corner of Princess Street and William Avenue, on the Market Square, but after two years in this building, their business having assumed much larger proportions, they leased the Davies Block, which has 60 ft. frontage on Market

Street, and 100 ft. on Princess Street. The building was originally three storeys, but in 1905 two additional storeys were added, making six floors, including the basement, with a floor-space of 36,000 square feet. The building occupies one of the finest sites in the heart of the wholesale district, and the whole of the premises is now required to house the company's stocks.

The officers of the company are: Mr. Edward D. Martin, president; Major James R. Wynne, vice-president; Mr. Elmer E. Lightcap, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Martin is a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy. In 1877 he opened a drug-store in Ottawa, and after carrying on business there successfully for thirteen years disposed of his store and moved to Manitoba, where he entered into partnership with Mr. H. P. Rosser as wholesale druggists under the firm-name of Martin, Rosser & Co., starting business in Winnipeg in the year 1890. This partnership was dissolved in 1893, and the firm of E. D. Martin & Co. formed. Two years later this firm amalgamated with Bole, Wynne & Co., forming the present incorporated company. Mr. Martin has taken an active part in all matters pertaining to the drug-trade, and has sat on the Council of the Pharmaceutical Association of Manitoba for many years, of which he was President for two years. He takes an active part in civic affairs, and was President of the Y.M.C.A. for many years.

Major James R. Wynne has been connected with the wholesale drug-trade in Canada for more than thirty years. He retired from the active service of the company in 1903, but has been retained by the board of directors and by them elected vice-president of the company each year since his retirement. The Major is now serving the last year of a two-year term on the City Council Board. He is well known in military circles both in Winnipeg and Montreal, having been connected with the Volunteer Corps in Canada for more than thirty years.

Mr. E. E. Lightcap in 1888 obtained a position as assistant bookkeeper in the office of the Mitchell Drug Co., whose business was bought by Martin & Rosser in 1890, when Mr. Lightcap took charge of the office. When the Martin, Bole & Wynne Co. was incorporated in 1895 he was appointed secretary of the company, and upon the retirement of Mr. Bole was made a director by the shareholders, and by the directors elected secretary-treasurer.

At the Counter.

IN EAST ANGLIA.—A lady asked a Great Yarmouth chemist recently for a seidlitz powder. "Three halfpence or two-pence?" She chose the latter, but returned next day for a 1½d. powder, "for the one I had yesterday was too strong; it cracked the glass!" Mr. Gostling, of Halesworth, recently had the following recipe to prepare:

½ oz. in fer gentian.
½ oz. quassia.
½ oz. dust-aloes.
½ oz. lig taraticum.
40 drops tinct. capsicum.

What are the first, third, and fourth items?

IN SOUTH AFRICA.—Mr. E. Langham, of Vrede, O.R.C., received the following note from a Zulu woman, which is unusual:

My dear Kimiste this whomen whent you to give haar som metsen for her self and this metsen what she went it is for that she went you to give her it is for that she get no schildren so that is why she went for.

Mr. Langham adds that some words in the letter show the writer to be acquainted with Dutch, such as the spelling of "haar" for her, and "schildren" for children. The idea of barrenness as a disgrace is only one of the innumerable Hebrew traits observable to the ethnologist who studies the Zulu *in loco*.

METROPOLITAN.—The name of a well-known household proprietary was written down by a Dutchman for the benefit of a Strand chemist as follows: "Schrupp's ammonii."—An order for "Crupsiantum" and "Septipowder" baffled an Ilford chemist for a time until he had thought them out.—A North London "five-pennorth" called for "casteroilhepu-kecuhanarwine pargolic supeofsgulls glisrean." Our subscriber, the sender, thinks the writer must have been a disciple of Roosevelt.—"1d. Majlich" is a rather laconic way of asking for ung. resinae, even in East Ham.—"Old Ben Galls Dog Mixture" is a variation of an old remedy.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

DECENNIAL FESTIVAL OF THE BENEVOLENT FUND
and
SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS.

IT is only once every ten years that the members of the Pharmaceutical Society do not invite distinguished guests to their annual dinner, and that not because they love them less, but for the reason that it is the occasion on which they endeavour to augment the fund which is devoted to the relief of distressed chemists, their widows or orphans. It would be indelicate to bring the representatives of learned societies to the social board in such circumstances. The gathering in the King's Hall of the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday evening was fairly representative of all that is in British pharmacy—the wholesaler and retailer, the manufacturer and the distributor, the provincial and the colonial, the official and the very unofficial, were there to help on the cause of benevolence which William Allen and Jacob Bell formulated, which the Pharmacy Act of 1868 extended, and which every grade in the craft helps for the sake of those who are unfortunate.

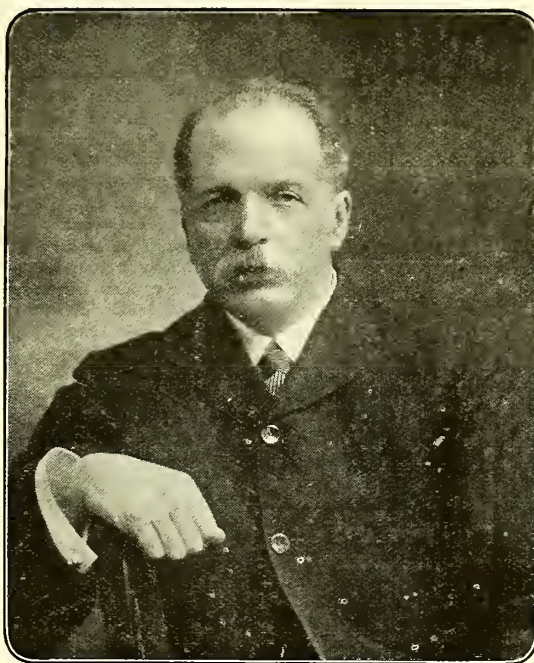
We place the portrait of the President of the Society in the centre of this introduction to the reports of the dinner and the annual meeting in no sense as a conformity to a formula. Mr. John Rymer Young, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, is a typical English pharmacist, particularly in the sense that his high position is testimony to personal force rather than official pushing. He lacks one or two of the characteristics of a leader, but they are physiological rather than intellectual. Mr. Young stepped into the breach created by Mr. R. A. Robinson's retirement in January, and Tuesday evening was the first great public occasion since then in which he had the opportunity of showing the stuff he is made of. We understand that some who were in the King's Hall did not hear him well, and as we were more fortunate we can say that in proposing the toast of "The Benevolent Fund" he was in thought and phrase well above the average. One almost felt that Mr. Young adopted a subdued tone because he knew that the man who was to respond—Mr. S. R. Atkins, J.P.—is quitting the arena of pharmaceutical activity. The contrast between the tones of the two speakers was the greater on account of the superlative excellence of Mr. Atkins' oratory. We refer not only to the matter, but to the manner of his utterance. It was difficult to realise that the clear voice, the clever phraseology, and the animated face of the man who responded to the toast could be those of an octogenarian. It was only when the peroration came and the speaker rose to a high level of devotional thought that one realised that Mr. Atkins' speech was an official farewell. This was the pre-arranged feature of the evening, but it had an unexpected companion in the toast of "The Colonial Empire," which was introduced in honour

of Mr. B. Owen Jones, a member of the Transvaal Legislative Assembly, who was present. In this Mr. Walter Hills had an opportunity of displaying his Imperialist and Conservative faith which he did not neglect, to the distinct displeasure of a section of his audience. Those who were unaware of Mr. Owen Jones's gifts as a speaker were surprised by his elocutionary power and admirable phrasing. Mr. Harwood Lescher, who followed him, proposing the health of the President, has imperceptibly grown into a Nestor of pharmacy on the commercial side, so that his *confreres* are apt to forget that he has a Pereira medal somewhere among his possessions. To Mr. Lescher's sympathetic speech the President briefly replied, and the diners who were left quitted the Hall in the knowledge that the Festival had added to the Fund something over 1,200*l.*—not so large a sum as on the last occasion, which was a jubilee year, but enough to show that the drug-trade of Great Britain is not so poor that it cannot help those who are so of a verity.

The musical programme submitted was rather more than was found to be necessary. Miss Evans' Ladies' Band played during the dinner, adding to the pleasure of an exceptionally well prepared meal, and after dinner a selection of music was given under the direction of Mr. Herbert Schartau, assisted by Miss Cassie Crang, Miss Esther Franklin, Mr. Herbert Thompson, and Mr. John Josey; and Mr. Walter Churcher supplied some humour.

The attendance at the annual meeting on Wednesday was meagre and the proceedings tame. There was little to do except to adopt the annual report, and custom requires that this should be moved by the President, who, as a rule, gives the members a great deal more information

than the report does. Mr. Young's speech was to the point, the surprising thing in it being statistics in regard to the School of Pharmacy, which were intended to show that the students of the school are more successful in the examinations than students from other schools. A dangerous pronouncement, as was also one about non members of the Society. The discussion which followed Mr. Young's speech lasted for nearly an hour and a half. It was not exhilarating. Several charged the Council with doing nothing in regard to organisation and generally going to sleep; but this raised not the slightest alarm, for, as one member afterwards remarked (contrasting the Council with a child), "Better to be innocently inert than active in mischief." There was not much else in the proceedings to give point to any summary, except a suggestion from one barrister pharmacist about talking out the Government Poisons Bill, which another promptly "sat on."



JOHN RYMER YOUNG, Ph.C., J.P., F.C.S.,
President of the Society

Mr. Young is the son of John Clarkson Young, L.D.S., and was educated at Warrington and Owens College, Manchester. He served his apprenticeship with his father, who was then in business as a chemist, and, after studying at the School of Pharmacy, Bloomsbury, he passed the Minor examination on February 15, 1871, and the Major on July 19, 1872. Mr. Young has been in business in Warrington since 1877, he entered the Pharmaceutical Council in 1893, was appointed Vice-President of the Society in June 1904, and President in January 1906.

Annual Meeting.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on May 15. It was timed for noon, and at ten minutes past the President (Mr. J. Rymer Young) took his place at the lecture-table, being supported on the right by the Vice-President (Mr. J. F. Harrington), and on the left by the Secretary (Mr. R. Bremridge) and the Solicitor (Mr. W. H. Quarrell). The other members of Council present, who sat in the front of the meeting, were Messrs. Walter Hills (Treasurer), C. B. Allen, S. R. Atkins, A. S. Campkin, M. Carteighe, W. L. Currie, W. H. Gibson, J. Harrison, A. E. Hobbs, G. T. W. Newsholme, R. A. Robinson, C. Symes, and A. C. Wootton. Including these, there were fifty to sixty members of the Society present, among them being Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, Mr. J. P. Gilmour, Mr. H. Finnemore, Mr. J. W. Bowen, Mr. J. F. Tocher, Mr. J. C. Pentney, Mr. J. T. Barrett, Mr. C. J. Palmer, Mr. J. W. Simpson, Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, Mr. R. H. Jones, Mr. E. White, Mr. F. U. Stamp, Mr. H. W. Gadd, Mr. R. A. Robinson, jun., Mr. W. F. Gulliver, Mr. W. Hay, and Miss M. E. Buchanan.

The PRESIDENT began the proceedings by calling on the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting, and, this having been done, the President moved the adoption of the annual report (*C. & D.*, May 4, p. 680), and financial statement. He said: I believe you have all copies of the annual report. It is usual to take this as read. If you will adopt this view we will regard the report as having been read. (Cries of "Agreed.") Gentlemen and lady—(applause)—of necessity the annual report is more or less a recital of facts, and it is almost impossible to introduce into such a recital any element of romance. It is a hard and dry epitome of facts—a *résumé*, as it were, of the work of the Council, of what it has accomplished, or tried to accomplish, during the last twelve months. If I might judge by the paucity of the attendance, it is safe to assume that you have nothing to say by way of opposition to it. If that is so, I shall be very glad indeed, as it will enable us to do what I should like to do—establish almost a record in the matter of getting through the business of our annual meeting. To the best of my recollection a good deal of time has been wasted on former occasions upon matters which were not altogether relevant to the subject before us. While there need be no hesitation in saying exactly what you mean, I hope that you will really keep yourselves to the point as much as possible.

THE REPORT.

which you have before you, congratulates the Society upon the fact that its membership is still on the increase; that, in fact, it has at the present moment reached a higher point than it has ever before attained. Remembering always that a similar statement was made twelve months ago by my predecessor, it is clear that this increase, though not great, is certainly steady, and up to that point satisfactory. For myself, I do not regard anything as satisfactory which stops short of the inclusion of almost every pharmaceutical chemist within the list of our membership—all members of the trade, I mean. (Applause.) I do not desire to labour this point, nor do I desire to be charged with what has been described as crying for guineas. It must go without saying that neither this Society nor any society can work without guineas. That is not the point at all. What I do wish is that the Society should represent nine-tenths, if not every member, of the trade. If all the trade were members of the Society they would give to its Council an enormous power which it does not at the present moment possess. (Applause.) Where the trouble, to a large extent, rests is in the falling-away of members. Well, we can do no good with those gentlemen who, having subscribed a guinea, do not find that their returns have largely increased, or who do not find their opinions always reconcile with the policy of the Council. We can do no good with them. But there are many gentlemen who fall out from membership simply because of carelessness. The fact that we have time after time restored to our list the names of those who have formerly been members leads me to suggest, as you are not the criminals, that such gentle-

men will save themselves some irritation, and save the staff a great deal of trouble, if they will just observe the same care in paying their annual subscription to the Society as they do in paying their poor-rates. (Laughter and applause.) You will note, as I do, that to a certain degree the number of

CANDIDATES COMING UP FOR EXAMINATION

is on the decline, and, of course, this means that our revenue is depleted to that extent. I am not myself inclined to take too pessimistic a view of this matter. I do not forget that seven or eight years ago, when the number was very great, I regarded it as phenomenally high and altogether above the average. My own impression is that we are now, as it were, according to our experience, distinctly below the average, but that in a year or two matters will right themselves, and that the number will spring to the high total of seven years ago. So far as the examinations are concerned, I have had the privilege during the last two years of mixing up a great deal with and of taking part in them. I can only say, as I have said before, that my conviction is that the examinations are carried on with very great care and in an eminently satisfactory manner. We have evidence, of course, that the number of rejections is very serious. From the evidence brought before us by our visiting inspectors—I do not know exactly the term by which they are described—but their remarks lead me to believe that the failures in these examinations are chiefly in the department of practical chemistry and practical dispensing. I would also remind you that time after time, and year after year, they have directed attention to the fact that these failures are largely due to insufficient early training. They have also indicated, or as much as said, that the only true remedy will be the establishment of a compulsory curriculum. In reference to the question of the decrease in the number of candidates, there is a little consolation—a slightly compensating consolation—in the fact that the number of students who are attaching themselves to our Society is just as steadily increasing. The difference between the number now joining the Society and the number that joined two or three years ago is about a couple of hundred. (Applause.) This, to my mind, is altogether a satisfactory circumstance. It is evidence upon which, I think, I have the right to base the suggestion that the number that will come forward for the Qualifying examination must of necessity increase in a year or two. (Applause.)

EVENING MEETINGS.

We have had a good list of papers read before the evening meetings in London and Edinburgh—a most excellent list. The Society desires to thank the gentlemen who delivered them, both here and in the North, for having given pharmacy the value and the benefit of their experience and practice. Only those who have taken the time and trouble to write a good paper on some question affecting pharmacy can understand what it really means, and the great amount of time and labour it involves. All this has been done by those gentlemen without any hope of reward other than the *kudos* that goes to men who do good work voluntarily. There was one particular instance of which special mention should be made, and that was the paper given to us by Surgeon-Major-General Evatt. It related not exactly to a question of pharmacy, but to one which concerned pharmacists generally. His paper was designed to show us how extremely unsatisfactory the law is, or the regulations are, at present as regards the services of Army dispensers. It had particular reference to the condition of things which prevailed during a time of war, and what might be done during a time of peace. Surgeon-Major-General Evatt in a paper—it was a delightful paper—showed us what a very contemptible position pharmacists and qualified men did occupy during the war. He made important suggestions, indicating what might be done to improve the condition of things. The result was, as you will remember, that a small committee was formed to approach the War Office authorities on the matters he mentioned. I am sorry that that committee has not done something practical in carrying out the suggestions he offered. Personally speaking, my excuse is that I have not been in the chair more than six months, and I can accept no responsibility for more than pertains to that period. However, I would remind you that during that time the Council has been exceedingly busy. There

has been a good deal of committee-work in connection with Parliamentary matters. At the same time, I can go so far as to say that in a short time the committee will be called together in order to see if anything can be done in the direction of the reforms indicated by Surgeon-Major-General Evatt. I may, in passing, mention that the encouragement given by the authorities at the War Office has been very scant indeed.

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.

The Dean of the School (Professor Crossley), through the School visitors, reports that everything is going on in a satisfactory manner. He says:

The excellence of the training given in the School is being continually manifested in the successes achieved by students, both in the examination-room and in post-graduate life.

That, gentlemen, is very satisfactory. It is no part of my business to-day, and certainly it is not my desire, to minimise the excellent work done by the dozens of schools of pharmacy that are spread throughout the country and in London. But it does seem to me that it is quite legitimate for me at the present juncture to indicate, by way of comparison, the success our School has attained as against that of other schools. I would point out to you in this matter that in the years 1904, 1905, and 1906 the percentage of passes from the Pharmaceutical Society's School was far higher than that of other schools. Thus, our success in 1904 was 97 per cent., as against 37 of other schools; in 1905, 81, as compared with 39; and in 1906, 95, as compared with 34. Gentlemen, I regard this as eminently satisfactory, and when I am asked, as I have been asked, whether it is right to run a school that some describe as a notoriously costly one, I find there is some satisfaction when I can return to such statistics as these. Nearly all the honours in pharmacy do come to the students attached to our School, although I am willing to admit that this year the blue ribbon of pharmacy has gone to Mr. Bull, a gentleman not at all associated with it. I can only say that Mr. Bull and the school with which he is associated have every reason to feel proud of the success he has attained. I am glad to say that the library continues to exercise its scheme of usefulness. Mr. Knapman, who is at the head of affairs, and Mr. Holmes (curator of the museum) seem to be indefatigable in their efforts to serve those who require their counsel, advice, or assistance. Everything is done to keep up the reputation of our School, and it is satisfactory to know, by the number of instances where counsel is asked for and by the large number of books sent out, that the departments of our house are successful and appreciated.

LAW MATTERS.

Well, gentlemen, from a legal point of view you will see from the report that 431 cases of infringements were reported and dealt with during 1906. I suppose you are aware that these prosecutions, which the Pharmaceutical Society finds itself compelled to take, are a source of loss. We do not make money out of them, as many suppose. It often costs 10*l.* to recover a fine of 5*l.*; and I should just like to draw the attention of those persons of our community who isolate themselves from us to one particular question. It is whether they consider it fair or reasonable that they should continue to participate in the benefits which those prosecutions result in, without contributing to the cost.

The Law Committee has had its attention drawn to those peculiar infringements of the Pharmacy Acts with which we cannot deal. I allude to the selling of an article, under a name, not containing the drug it should contain—for instance, paregoric not containing opium. That article is not paregoric. Within my own experience, and quite recently, I have known instances where three or four samples of paregoric have been purchased from parties who were not chemists, and which were not paregoric. The samples had been administered to children, with the result that when the mothers afterwards administered in similar doses paregoric obtained from a chemist the doctor had to be called in because of poisoning. We are not in a position to deal with these cases. All we can do is to draw the attention of

the Privy Council to what is going on and call for their interference. Further than that we cannot go.

PUBLICATIONS.

I must now refer to the Compendium. I daresay all of you have heard of that; but in passing I must refer to the work of the "Journal" Committee. I am sure you will be satisfied with that work. The "Journal" continues, I think, on an uninterrupted career of usefulness. The expenses attached to it are diminishing, and the income from its sale and publication is on the increase. Altogether the committee have no hesitation in asking you to believe that the "Journal" is being continued in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. Now as to the Compendium which the Council of the Society authorised some three years ago, I should like to say that the work has practically been accomplished. The price of the book has already been fixed, and in a very short time—in three or four months—it will be in your hands. You will remember that the Compendium is the work of your own hands, and it should be an exceedingly useful volume. I do not know anything that I can tell you about it that you do not already know. Some few weeks ago the editor gave a complete account of it in an exhaustive paper, and I can only say that those who do not know the desires and aspirations of this book do not read their "Journals." The Council is indebted, and very deeply indebted, to the gentlemen who have been associated with this work. To my knowledge they have met week by week for two or three years, seldom missing a meeting, and so far they have certainly received no recompense. They have worked so far for the love of the thing, and any hope of reward is purely a matter of faith. Well, gentlemen, on the matter of

ORGANISATION

I do not know that I can say much. You will see, according to the report, that the work has been proceeding quietly and unostentatiously. That is the trouble. Some of our friends say, concerning our work, that is far too quiet. My experience is that it is the persistent, dogged, quiet, unostentatious work that accomplishes the best results. (Applause.) I am not in favour of the firework type of organisation—the series of explosions that do not hurt anybody. I prefer the quiet but effective work to which I have alluded. Of necessity a little of this work has been directed chiefly to educating and impressing our members of Parliament on our trade position. And at the present crisis, when there are war and rumours of war so far as pharmaceutical Bills are concerned, it is important that our efforts should be directed in that line. The question of an Organising Secretary has also occupied the attention of the Council, and I think I am speaking fair when I say that it has had the deliberate and careful attention of the Council. There are those of our friends who regard a man, a paid officer, who should take up this work, as one who could accomplish work which the Council have not yet accomplished. The matter, as I have said, was taken into full consideration. It was remitted to a committee, which deliberated long upon it, and finally arrived at the conclusion endorsed by the Council—that the appointment of a paid Organising Secretary is not advisable. (Hear, hear.) I would just ask you to believe that your Council do not treat any suggestion lightly. They are fully aware that organisation is a most important subject. They do not desire to put aside suggestions made by able and well-meaning members. All they can do is to say that such proposals have had, and will have, proper consideration. They have decided now that they cannot give their adhesion to any such suggestion as the one I have referred to. I do not propose at the present moment to air any reasons as to why they came to that conclusion. The gentlemen who are most enthusiastic in the matter are, I think, fairly satisfied at any rate as to the reasons the Council have offered.

LEGISLATION.

The Council, through Mr. Winfrey, introduced the Pharmacy Bill in January. Among those who have backed the Bill is Mr. Smith, who represents the Waltham Division of Liverpool. (Applause.) Those of us who know anything of Mr. Smith hope that we shall hear a great deal of him during the present Session and the coming Sessions of Parliament. He is distinctly one of the coming men. (Hear, hear.) Speaking of Parliamentary work, I may tell you something that possibly you do not know. Our own

Bill is down for, I think the term is, the first order of the day, for to-night. Well, of course we have heard of those things before. It has been in this position on two, three, or four occasions, but nothing has come of it. Nevertheless, we must be on the alert. We can take nothing for granted, and it is my own purpose, and that of the Secretary and as many members of the Council as can find it convenient, to go down to the House of Commons this afternoon to look after gentlemen who are in charge of the Bill, and see what can be done. I suggest that any help any other member can extend in this direction will be very welcome. I have also the pleasure to tell you, unless you have noticed it yourselves in the paper this morning, that the Government Bill is coming forward on May 24, and as they appear to have about five hours' time in which to get through some four or five measures that appear to be of small importance to us, it is more than likely the Bill will be considered—I allude to the Poisons Bill. Well, gentlemen, you will see how important it is that we should be ready for any emergency. As has been before stated, no opportunity will be lost; nothing will be missed that will help us. The officers, your President, and everybody concerned with the matter are fully aware of the importance of the position and are on the alert. We hope this afternoon to have an interview with Mr. Winfrey—if we can only find him—and with Mr. Idris, to know what will be expected of us on that particular date.

OTHER MATTERS.

At the Council-meeting in April last—last month—you will notice we had the privilege of electing five gentlemen as honorary members. One or two of these gentlemen I know personally. One, at any rate, wrote me the other day expressing his thankfulness for the great honour that had thus been conferred upon him. It is a double honour to this Society to have on the list of its honorary members such distinguished gentlemen as those who now grace it.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I am sorry to say that death has again been very busy in our ranks. We have lost men of great distinction who have been long associated with us, and our sympathy goes out to those they have left behind. We have lost old officers, old examiners, and old local secretaries—men who have done good service to our body. We are all of us reminded of what the future has in store for us all when we lose such distinguished and useful members.

The delivery of the speech occupied some twenty-five minutes, and, the VICE-PRESIDENT having seconded the adoption of the report, the PRESIDENT invited members to make any observations they desired.

Discussion.

Mr. J. W. SIMPSON (Twickenham) referred to Mr. Gifford's remarks on organisation at a recent Council-meeting. He complained that the methods adopted by the office in sending to the divisional secretaries petitions for signature against the Government Poisons Bill were bad. The Society could not expect a greater membership until chemists were convinced that the Council looked after trade interests. If this part of the Society's duty had been taken up in the past they would not have to rely on outside societies to conduct legal defence and look after other trade matters. Mr. Simpson then spoke feelingly of Mr. Woolcock's organisation-scheme, and complained that although eight meetings of divisional secretaries were to have been held nothing has been done since February. "It will be seven years before anything will be done," said the speaker, who caused some amusement by referring to the Council as "your" Council. He could not understand why there was so much delay in arriving at a conclusion. Finally, Mr. Simpson had a few words to say about the Compendium, which he hoped would contain the secret of a certain fluid magnesia. (Cries of "Oh, oh!") If the work would help to educate medical men into prescribing standard mixtures instead of proprietaries, a useful purpose would be accomplished.

Mr. WOOLCOCK (Barnes) took up the theme of the Thames Valley Association's organisation-scheme which, amid much laughter, he described as "a really excellent first-class scheme which covers every possible situation which may arise." Nobody has advanced any serious objections, and if anyone could do so he invited him to take the

present opportunity. The divisional-secretary scheme is obsolete and inefficient, and a method must be devised to unite the semi-professional and business sides of the chemist's work. The proposal is that local associations should be brought closer into contact with the Society and be entrusted with business questions in the district within the sphere of each association. The associations would then be banded in eight groups, each with a paid divisional officer who would be in close touch with headquarters. Mr. Woolcock proposes also that the members of the Society shall *ipso facto* be members of the local Association. The Society would in this way merely have to pull eight wires instead of 600, as at present. As regards the financial side of the question, he thought money could be saved on several items of the revenue account, giving as instances the expenditure on examinations in Edinburgh, law-costs, the Calendar, and travelling-expenses of councillors, who should get third, not first-class fares.

Mr. PENTNEY (Dalston) first referred to the retirement of Mr. Robinson from the presidency, but did not congratulate him, he added, because the Society did not want to lose his services. With an organising secretary something might be done to put the finances on a better footing and prevent the constant loss on the "Journal." He wished Mr. Robinson had put his idea of a "commercial audit" into practice when he was President of the Society instead of keeping it for the London County Council. The Society's accounts are past finding out: everywhere one comes across "balance brought forward," but where from goodness only knows. He also inquired why the Society's holdings in shares were entered at cost, and why the Secretary's salary was stated at 600*l.* when it was understood that some allowance was made in addition for house-rent. Some amusing references were also made to Mr. Woolcock's enthusiasm and to the secrecy with which the organisation meeting was enshrouded.

Mr. BARRETT (Hyde Park), speaking in regard to organisation, said he was as emphatic about it as Mr. Woolcock, and it was a matter he had considered for years and made suggestions until he was tired. The difficulty, he said, was as to which method should be adopted. In any case he thought it would be better for the Society if there was some person whose business it would be to look after this department. He congratulated the Society on its report and the continuing favour as exemplified in the fact that there was no election or contest for the Council this year.

Mr. PENTNEY: Apathy.

He should have thought, continued Mr. BARRETT, with regard to Mr. Pentney's remark that there was not much of that in his composition. It did seem a pity to use efforts to stir up members. He further considered that content with the present condition of things was the reason why there is no election this year. He then glanced at some of the points of the President's speech, particularly referring to the School of Pharmacy, and urging the Council that if various undertakings are prevented owing to lack of funds to look into the matter well and save wherever money could be saved. He then touched slightly on the meeting of divisional secretaries from the Home Counties, and said that there was no secrecy about the business. He referred also to the item in the accounts for bank interest, and considered that it was not good business to have to pay the bank for temporary loans, considering that the bank got the use of the Society's money.

Mr. GILMOUR (Glasgow) thought that compulsory membership should be the goal: voluntary effort is admirable in theory, but suffers from endless weaknesses and disabilities in practice. The disciplinary powers of the Society could also be strengthened. He was a little doubtful as to the Society undertaking some of the work in the organisation-scheme proposed by Mr. Woolcock. He was not quite satisfied with any of the schemes that had been put forward, but that is no reason why they should not continue to propound schemes. (Laughter.) There had been much more cordial relations of late between the local associations and the Society. The nominal membership of local associations is about 3,000—still a mere fraction of chemists on the register—and he doubted whether the scheme would add more members to the Society. Mr. Gilmour protested against the suggestion to deprive Scot-

land of the 600*l.* spent on the Edinburgh Branch unless it was really needed, adding, "In that case I suppose we should apply to Parliament for a Scottish Pharmacy Act."

Mr. SCHOLLAR (South Kensington) referred to the decrease in the number of examination candidates and to the large number who fail in the practical part of the examination. The latter is due, he asserted, to the fact that chemists do not properly train their apprentices in making galenicals. Prescription-practice can be obtained by following the dispensing notes in the trade Press. The reason why the percentage of passes from the Square School is higher than elsewhere is because the Society gets the cream of the men, and the course extends over a longer period.

Mr. GADD (Exeter) asked whether in regard to training apprentices it would not be possible to extend the requirements for admission to the Minor to include the production of an indenture showing that the candidates had been properly instructed. The galenical laboratory which the Society fitted up is empty of students, which, he added, is not surprising when it is considered that students are not eligible until they have passed the Major. He should like to hear definitely whether the Society can deal with business questions; he did not think they could. The difficulties in training apprentices could be got over through local colleges, which were in existence all over the country. In many cases such educational bodies had only to be convinced of the need for particular classes to start them.

Mr. R. A. ROBINSON, jun., thought that the Society might take steps to get the Government Pharmacy and Poisons Bill talked out when it comes on on May 25.

Mr. ALFRED WRIGHT objected to the suggestion that cheap education for chemists should be provided by the ratepayers.

Mr. BARRETT interposed that the ratepayers would not object to provide facilities for education; the chief difficulty in provincial centres is to get the students.

Mr. PENTNEY dissociated himself from any attack on the Scotch funds. He should consider himself guilty of manslaughter if he touched Scotch pockets.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said he wished some light had been thrown on the Council's policy in regard to the Government Pharmacy and Poisons Bill. Perhaps it has been considered wise to prevent the introduction of the Bill, and in that way avoid the Select Committee. The only hope of a Committee seemed to depend on the Bill proceeding. Would it, therefore, be wise to talk it out?

The PRESIDENT, in replying, said his difficulty was in knowing which remarks the speakers wished to be taken seriously. In regard to the travelling-expenses of country members of Council it was the duty of the Society to see that the Councillors were not put to unnecessary expenses. The work of the Councillors is very onerous, and the difficulty is to find sufficient time to co-ordinate the various organising schemes. The meeting of delegates from the Home Counties associations was in the nature of an experiment, but in due time the Council hope to develop a scheme; organisation is not being neglected. He considered the non-provision of training for apprentices an act of absolute dishonesty. The banker's charges were on account of an overdraft. He considered the Society's finances were going in the right direction, the chief cause of the diminished revenue being lack of examination candidates. It is not the Council's policy to stop the Government Pharmacy and Poisons Bill coming forward, as it would lead to a Select Committee before which the Society's Bill could be brought. It is usual in the accounts to give the cost-price of the investments, most of which are of an enhanced value. The Secretary receives 200*l.* in lieu of a house.

NEW COUNCIL.

The number of nominations for the Council being equal to the vacancies, there is no contest this year, and the PRESIDENT proceeded to read out the list of the new Council for 1907-8. The two new members of Council are Mr. P. F. Rowsell (Exeter) and Mr. E. White, who take the place of Mr. S. R. Atkins and Mr. R. A. Robinson. The auditors are the same as before, except that Mr. G. B. Francis takes the place of Mr. Charles Umney, who has retired.

A vote of thanks to the President was proposed by Mr. WOOLCOCK, and seconded by Mr. PENTNEY. This having been carried, the meeting dispersed, most of the members taking refreshments in the examination-hall.

The Dinner.

THE fifth decennial Festival in aid of the Benevolent Fund was held on May 14, and a company of about 170 was received by the President in the Throne Room of the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., preparatory to dining in the King's Hall. The company was strictly confined to those connected with pharmacy, and as usual representatives of the wholesale trade constituted about half the gathering. There was a better representation of chemists from the provinces, and the half-hour allotted to the reception proved insufficient for the handshaking and brief chats which are a delightful feature of these dinners. It was not until 7.15 that dinner was announced. The Society has for several years past held its annual dinners at the Hôtel Métropole, and so accustomed had we become to this that last week we stated that this week's dinner was to be held there, to the inconvenience, we learn, of some—a matter which we regret. The Holborn Restaurant *chef* submitted an excellent repast, as the following reprint of the card shows:

MENU.	VINS.
Hors d'œuvres variés.	Madeira:
Tortue claire.	Fine Old East India.
Crème de Volaille Reine Margot.	Hock:
Filet de Sole Valeska.	Nierstein (S. Friedbörig) 1893.
Caille pochée Richelieu.	Champagne:
Selle d'Agneau Maraichère.	George Goulet,
Pommes Anna.	Extra quality, extra dry,
Coupe Martinique.	1898.
Poularde du Mans en Casserole.	Port:
Salade.	Dow's Old Dry.
Asperges sauce Mousseline.	Claret.
Homard à l'Américaine.	Château Léoville Barton,
Pouding Royal.	1896.
Poire Melba.	Liqueur:
Panier de Friandises.	Augier Frères & Co.,
Dessert.	Fine Champagne Cognac,
Café.	1884.
	Apollinaris.
	Johannis.

We observed that the floral decorations were rich and beautiful; indeed, in the course of the evening some of the flowers had to be removed in order that the speakers at the top of the table might be seen. There the President was supported on the right by Mr. S. R. Atkins and Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., and on the left by Mr. Michael Carteghe and Mr. B. Owen Jones, M.L.A., of the Transvaal, and the following is an analysis of the list of guests, showing at what table they sat—or should have sat, as in some cases those who had arranged to be present were prevented from fulfilling this engagement:

THE PRESIDENT'S TABLE.

Atkins, S. R.	Hills, Walter	Robinson, R. A.
Bishop, E. K.	Howie, W. L.	Savory, A. L.
Carteghe, M.	Idris, T. H. W.	Squire, G.
Currie, W. L.	Jones, B. Owen	Symes, C.
Francis, G. B.	Lescher, F. H.	Thompson, S.
Gibson, W. H.	Naylor, W. A. H.	Tocher, J. F.
Gilmour, J. P.	Newsholme,	Tyrer, T.
Glyn-Jones, W. S.	G. T. W.	Wootton, A. C.
Harrison, J.	Quarrell, W. H.	

VICE-PRESIDENT'S TABLE.

Barrett, J. T.	Hanson, A. W.	Richardson, R.
Bennett, R. R.	Hill, E. W.	Stamp, F. U.
Clarke, R. Feaver	Jones, G. E.	Stooke, A.
Cooper, A.	MacEwan, Peter	Walker, H.
Flack, A. N.	Millard, E. J.	Want, W. P.
Floude, H.	Moon, H.	Woolcock, W. J. U.
Goodall, F. C.	Philp, W. J. I.	

MR. C. B. ALLEN'S TABLE.

Bascombe, F.	Goldsworthy, W. L.	Pickering, E.
Bowen, J. W.	Grose, N. M.	Pirie, F. G.
Charlesworth.	Kluge, H. J.	Robinson, G. W. G.
H. H.	Knight, G. J.	Solomon, A. H.
Durrant, G. S.	Lewis, H.	Southron, J. E.
Dodd, H. V.	Martin, C.	Tomkins, —
Eason, F.	Miles, C. J.	Warrick, F. W.
Fillingham, Jno.	Nowell, H.	Wright, E.
Goldsworthy, W. J.		

MR. I. BOURDAS'S TABLE.

Cockman, G. E.	Holmes, W. M.	Royle, J. W.
Davenport, H.	Ransom, F.	Royle, P. O.
Greenish, Prof.	Rogerson, W. I.	Sherwood, N.
H. G.	Royle, H. I.	Webb, E. A.
Gregory, A. C.	Royle, H. W.	

MR. E. WHITE'S TABLE.

Anderson, G.	Goy, W. H.	Procter, H. R.
Arnold, W. R.	Heap, J. H.	Raper, J. R.
Arrow, J. J.	Morson, T. P.	Robson, R.
Chalmers, W.	Parsons, W.	Schollar, N. H.
Davies, T.	Peck, E. Saville	Shillcock, A.
Davis, W. A.	Piper, F. R.	Stephens, H. I.
Fogarty, W.	Preston, Lieut.-	Woolley, S. W.
Gabbetis, T. H.	Col. A. C.	
Goldby, F.		

MR. J. C. UMNEY'S TABLE.

Baiss, A.	Jackson, C.	Stevenson, H. E.
Baron, R.	Lambert, A.	Umney, E. A.
Boyes, A.	Leng, R.	Whiffen, T. J.
Britton, A. B.	Lewis, F. G.	Whigham, R. L.
Collis, C. B.	Martindale, W. H.	Whineray, E.
Ford, T. M.	Moul, F.	Williams, T. R.
Francis, Alan	Murdoch, J.	Wright, A.
Hill, C. A.	Perkins, T.	Wright, H. C.

THE SECRETARY'S TABLE.

Arrowsmith, A.	Crossley, Prof.	Pain, R.
Ashton, C. S.	Ewell, R. M.	Penton, W.
Atkins, W. R.	Finnemore, H.	Rogers, F. A.
Bayley, C.	Harvey, R. M.	Sanger, E.
Bourdass, I. (jun.)	Helton, I.	Sanger, H.
Cassie, R. J.	Hickey, H.	Silverlock, H. T.
Castle, J. W.	Maben, T.	Tickle, T.
Cooper, L.	Massey, —	Wretts, J. R.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

Curry, F.	Hanbury, F. C.	Linstead, E.
De Morgan, F. F.	Harrison, E. F.	Pearson, G. E.
Dodd, W. R.	Hart, G. E.	Peck, E.
Gamble, F. W.	Jowett, H. A. D.	Reeve, A.
Gulliver, W. F.	Lewis, D.	Turner, C. W.

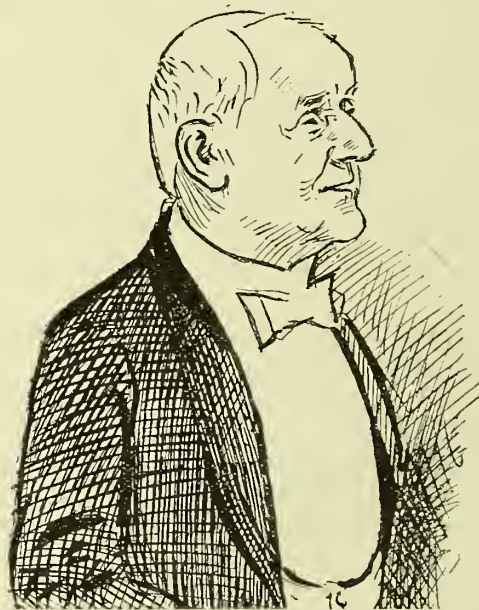
The Speeches.

The loyal toasts having been duly honoured,
The PRESIDENT rose to propose the toast of the evening,

THE BENEVOLENT FUND.

In the course of a long speech, which was somewhat indistinct to the majority in the Hall, he said that by some wise dispensation almost amounting to a stroke of genius the Benevolent Fund Committee had decided in a lucid moment that the toasts should be restricted to two or three items. This would be agreeable to all, but his was the most important toast. So swift had been the flight of time, he said, so busy was the average chemist's life, that it was difficult to realise that ten years had gone since the last Benevolent Fund dinner. On that occasion the dinner was under the able presidency of Mr. Walter Hills, who had said on that occasion that it was to be regretted that such a fund was necessary. This was ten years ago, and to-day there would be ample echo of the regret for the necessity of the fund in this present generation. The poor are always with us. Even in ancient and mediæval times the apothecary of his day was considered poor in this world's wealth, but yet a person of some benevolence. In the days commonly referred to as those of "Good Queen Bess," an apothecary, whose name he could not remember at the moment, published to the world a code of rules which were embodied in the following sentence: "Fear God, keep clean, and pity the poor." A statement such as that might well be made the basis of a new theology. It might be thought at the first glimpse that the applicability of that quotation was meant for the apothecary's own fraternity only, but a second glance would make it evident that it was meant to apply to all society. It is to be regretted that the lament of Mr. Hills ten years ago is not now less applicable than it was. As a matter of fact, the necessity for benevolence in pharmacy appears to grow as we grow older. It is as necessary as ever it was to assist those who have fallen by the way-side. When seventy years ago those good old pharmacists the Hanburys, Bells, and others, instituted a little Fund for the help of their poorer brethren, they could

scarcely have imagined the real genuine good which that Fund was destined to do. By the institution and upkeep of the Fund the chemist has recognised (what the law has recognised for some time) that he is his brother's keeper. Ten years ago Mr. Hills in his speech alluded to the fact that a very large number of chemists on the register failed to contribute to the Fund. This unhappily was the case still, and during the past few weeks, while soliciting subscriptions from gentlemen who had every reason to support and aid them, he found it humiliating to think of the contemptible excuses that were given on some occasions for not contributing. Probably looking round the Hall that evening there might be some who would question whether such a fund were necessary, but he thought he could safely assure them that the sample before them did not represent the bulk. (Laughter.) Everyone present must be personally cognisant of some of their brethren who had gone to the wall. It was not always incompetence which had brought these men to hard times, for there were examples of educated, scholarly pharmacists who were born before the modern hustle became prevalent, and who found it difficult to accommodate themselves to the modern system of business. It is extremely difficult for many of these elderly brethren to adapt themselves to this age of motor-cars, tubes, telephones, and other curses. (Laughter and applause.) Cases such as those more than any others impress one with the importance of the Fund, and he asked that all present would dip down as deeply as possible into their pockets and contribute to a goodly cause. He thought that there was little necessity to present to them Mr. Samuel Ralph Atkins, who has to reply to the toast. (Loud applause.) Mr. Atkins for thirty years had given of his



SAMUEL, THE SILVER TONGUED.

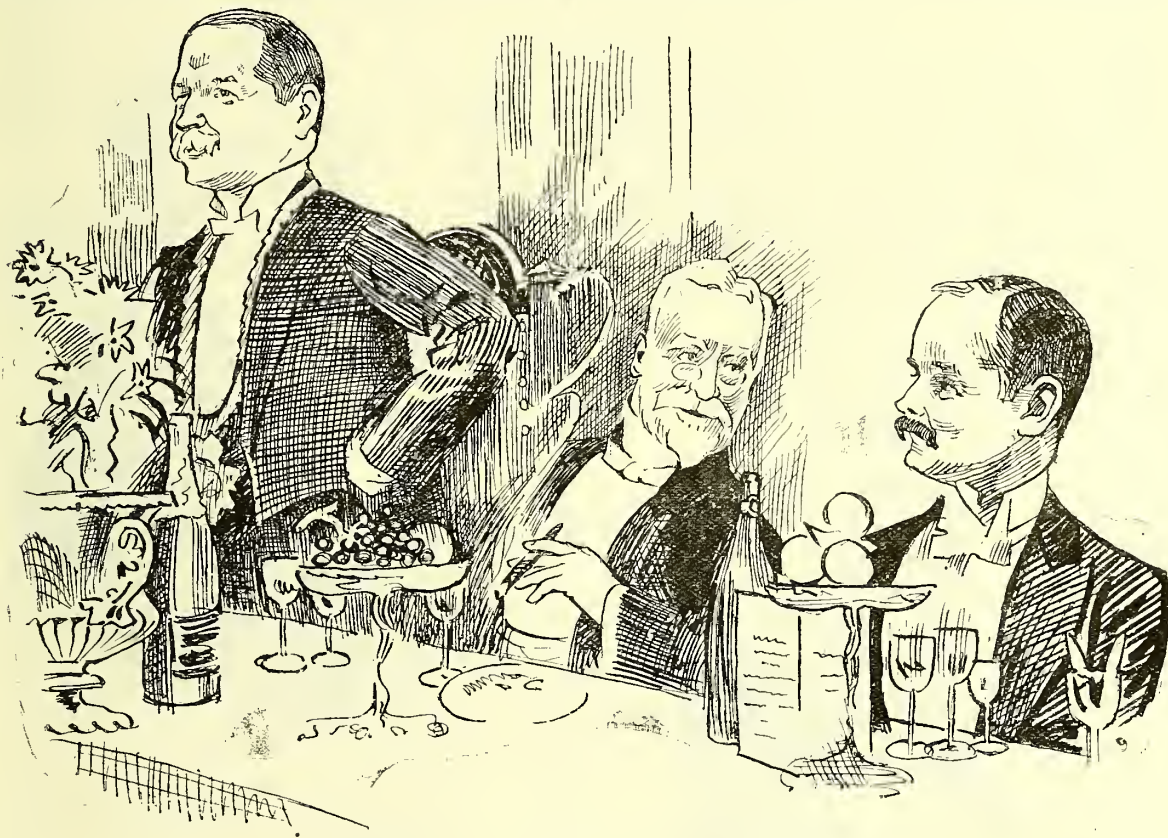
The Alpine heights of eloquence
Our Orator attained,
For though the years have hurried hence,
His gift hath never waned;
The Higher Note
He firmly smote;
Sincerity unfeigned.

best to the craft. He had never neglected any department of pharmacy, but if any one department had been more congenial to him than another it was that of the Benevolent Fund. In season and out of season Mr. Atkins had advocated the support of the Fund, and no one was better acquainted with its working than he. The meeting would hear personally what Mr. Atkins had to say about it, and they could well anticipate the pleasure to be obtained when Mr. Atkins, with his ripe experience, his marvellous career, and his amazing command of language, came to give them

his experience. Meanwhile he would ask them to keep before them the triune of Graces, Faith, Hope, and Charity, and to remember for the moment the greatest of these was Charity. (Loud applause.)

Mr. S. R. ATKINS, replying to the toast, made an eloquent and powerful appeal on behalf of the Fund. It gave him great pleasure and honour to respond to the toast, which by one of those strange freaks of fortune it befel him, as Chairman of the Benevolent Fund Committee, to do. In 1841 a few worthy men, who were called the founders of the Society, met together and formulated a scheme for the development of pharmacy, and the trinity of their thought was, firstly, a uniform system of education in the higher branches of chemistry and pharmacy; secondly, a wise protection of vested trade interests; and, lastly, but not least—and this was the point to which he directed special attention—benevolence. (Applause.) He never thought of these founders without profound respect,

should be limited only to members and associates of the Society and their widows and orphans. In 1868 it was extended to all who were on the register, and to those who had declined for various reasons ("Strange reasons why they did not join the Society," said Mr. Atkins in a subdued aside). He was one of those who believed in catholicity in the administration of the Fund, and that even those men outside should be included in the list of those who were open to receive benefits. When authority was obtained to widen the administration of the Fund, they thought there would be a large acquisition of strength, but that had not happened, for at the present time there were 6,000 members of the Society and 16,000 chemists on the register. They had hoped and believed there would have been a very large accession from outside, but that had only taken place to a very small extent. Every case of distress that comes before the Benevolent Fund Committee is most carefully con-



THE PRESIDENT, MR. CARTEIGHE, AND MR. OWEN JONES.

The gift of ready, whimsic speech
A bearing calm, sedate;
(No dullness was there to impeach;
In this Triumvirate)
The President,
In good content,
Beamed genial and elate.

The Master in his kingliest mood,
His kingdom keenly scanned,
His smile the gay assemblage wooed.
He waved his magic wand,
And hawed and hummed,
Till soon succumbed
The magnate from the Rand.

His words with easy fluence flowed
(The gift of every Celt),
We saw the kopje-guarded road
Th' illimitable veldt.
For brethren all,
On distant Vaal,
We closest kinship felt.

and when in the Council-chamber he saw on the wall that beneficent and benevolent face of William Allen, their first President, he mentally and spiritually lifted his hat, as he did to all great and good men. He believed in hero-worship, and he was a strong hero-worshipper. (Cheers.) He believed in goodness more than in greatness—goodness is true greatness, he added, amid an impressive silence of attention. In 1843, Mr. Atkins continued, the charter was obtained and there were three names in that little band of heroes who were nominated in the charter. The original intention of the founders was that the Benevolent Fund

should be limited only to members and associates of the Society and their widows and orphans. It was part of his (the speaker's) work, as Chairman of the committee, to go carefully through each application along with the Secretary, so as to be able to form an opinion upon it; and he could assure them that, utterly regardless of the arguments as to the inclusion and exclusion of members, every case was treated on its deserts or necessity. They were all shareholders in this concern, and they, as directors, appeared that evening to give an account of their stewardship. Mr. Atkins then mentioned a few facts in regard to

the revenue of the Fund. The first dinner for the Fund was held in 1848 and produced 800*l.*; in 1867, 1877, and 1887 much larger results were achieved, and at the last dinner in 1897 the grand sum of 2,260*l.* was added to the Fund. (Applause.) The total which they had received from subscriptions and donations to the close of 1906 was 77,374*l.*, and the total of the investments to the end of 1906 was 35,726*l.*, giving a total of 113,100*l.*, a grand result considering the source from which it is derived. (Hear, hear.) They had no millionaires, nothing approaching multi-millionaires in pharmacy; indeed, they might number all their wealthy men on the fingers of both hands. So he was proud of the achievement. With regard to expenditure, in 1848, the first year—only 10*l.* was given in relief; in 1906 they gave 2,849*l.* (Hear, hear.) In 1865 the first annuity was commenced, and now the Fund has thirty-eight annuitants of 50*l.* a year each, a total of 1,900*l.* being given in this way. It was one of the most earnest of his desires that in connection with these annuities they should be able to pay each annuitant from the interest or dividends derived from their investments. (Hear, hear.) The total relief they had been able to make to the close of 1906 in annuities, and grants was 76,806*l.* The relief during the last ten years had been 28,357*l.*, made up of annuities 19,668*l.* and grants 8,669*l.* The late Mr. Elias Bremridge was appointed secretary in 1857, and directly he came on the scene there was a great increase in the revenue in regard to the Fund, and it was only fair to say that this great fund was very near to the heart of the present Secretary. In concluding an address which was a delight to listen to, Mr. Atkins said he wished, in a few words, to make a strong and earnest appeal, not hesitating to appeal to the highest and noblest sentiments of everyone present, and saying with the poet:

The quality of mercy is not strained,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blessed;
It blessing him that gives and him that takes. . . .
It is an attribute to God Himself.



THE EXPONENT OF IMPERIALISM.

Sir Walter had no flag to wag,
So gaily wagged his tongue;
His fellow patriots did not flag,
But showed their depth of lung;
The glasses clinked,
And Idris winked
A mirthful wink at Young.

Mr. WALTER HILLS said the fact that a distinguished member of the Transvaal Legislature, who was also a member of our fraternity, was present in the person of Mr. B. Owen Jones, gave them the opportunity of interpolating a new toast, which is appropriate to the moment, that of "Our Colonial Empire." When he (Mr. Hills) presided at the last decennial dinner they had as their honoured

guest the Hon. F. S. Grimwade, member of the Legislative Council of Victoria. He remembered the pleasure they had had in greeting Mr. Grimwade when Mr. Atkins, eloquent then as now, proposed his health and Mr. Grimwade genially responded. Times have changed since then, said Mr. Hills, and he ventured to think all present are greater Imperialists now than then. He thought all hearts would burn when the import of this Colonial Conference to the future greatness of the Empire was considered. [Mr. Hills here touched upon the political situation, and for a minute or two he was interrupted by groans, hisses, and responsive cheers.] Continuing, he quoted Shakespeare in praise of England: "This precious stone set in a silver sea"; . . . "this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England," and wished that a Shakespeare could have lived in these times to give adequate expression to the Imperial yearnings which they all felt. He (the speaker) was one of those who believed that the future of this great Empire is largely dependent on the self-governing Colonies



"ET MILITAVI NON SINE GLORIA."

(Horace, "Odes," iii. 26.)

The courtly Lescher raised on high
His beaker of Goulet,
He chaunted Rymer to the sky,
With none to say him nay.
His speech o'erflowed
With strophe, ode,
And classic roundelay.

being associated with us. He referred to Mr. B. Owen Jones as a member of the Transvaal Legislature, member and examiner of the Transvaal Pharmacy Board, and member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, welcoming him in the name of the Society, and trusted he would carry back with him to the Transvaal pleasant recollections of that evening. (Applause.)

Mr. B. OWEN JONES, in the course of an eloquent and fervent reply, said he was reminded of a day of long ago, when a hearty shake of the hand from Mr. Carteighe in the examination-room at Bloomsbury Square had made him a happy man. Since then he had probably passed through greater ordeals, but he was thankful for the training he had received in a small chemist's shop in North Wales, for his subsequent training in a college of pharmacy in London,

and for the general pharmaceutical experience which had fitted him for higher duties. The hard work necessary for a chemist's existence he had gloried in, and he quoted Ruskin in support of toil. Descending to particular affairs, it was not necessary, Mr. Owen Jones said, to tell anything about pharmacy in the Transvaal. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST keeps the world fully posted on everything that goes on there. They have a pharmacy law in the Transvaal, however, which he ventured to think is second to none in the whole world. But they had to work for it, and they had the advantage of a sympathetic Government. The Transvaal Pharmacy Board is doing good, solid, hard work, and one gratifying feature is the amity with which medical men and chemists work together. Coming to Imperial matters, Mr. Owen Jones said his election to the Transvaal Parliament had been gratifying to him, not because of his own glorification, but because he was returned to represent a large mining-district, and particularly because he hoped to be of help to pharmacy in the Transvaal. He felt that the Conference of Colonial Premiers would do an immense amount of good. He was very glad that their first Premier, General Botha—(cheers)—had been invited to confer with the others. One thing which the new Transvaal Parliament would endeavour to accomplish would be the elimination of the bad feeling and racialism which had been engendered during and by the war. (Hear, hear.) Boer and Britisher alike would strive to go hand in hand together to bring back

prosperity to the country in which they lived. (Applause.) He and his party (the Progressives), although they could not help feeling they were entitled to more consideration as Britishers, had determined to forget the past, and to support the Government in every measure put forward for the industrial, agricultural, and moral welfare of the country. (Cheers.) The great depression of the past few years had been caused, he said, by one thing only—the uncertainty of the unskilled-labour question. That question had got to be settled and a permanent labour-supply assured before success could come. He did not like the Chinese—(hear, hear)—but he would rather have Chinese than ruin, for the native was not a continuous worker. He then touched upon the question of the Federation of South Africa, winding up with a quotation from one of William Watson's poems. He assured the company that the kindness that had been shown to Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie, President of the Transvaal Pharmacy Board, on his visit to this country some months ago, and to himself, would be appreciated by his *confrères* in the Transvaal. (Loud applause.)

THE SUBSCRIPTION-LIST.

The REGISTRAR (Mr. Richard Bremridge) then read the list of donations and new or increased annual subscriptions, details of which are given below. Further contributions are solicited, and lists of the same will be published shortly :

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.			
Abraham, A. C., Liverpool	1	1	0	Ewell, R. M., Dover ...	...	1	1	0	Nottingham and Notts Pharmaceu-	...	...	...	...
Abraham, T. F., Liverpool	1	1	0	Fairchild Bros. & Foster, London ...	...	10	10	0	tical Association ...	...	6	6	0
Acton, F. G., Worcester	1	1	0	Finnemore, H., Coulsdon (Sub.) ...	...	1	1	0	Parke, Davis & Co., London ...	...	10	10	0
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London	21	0	0	Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., Ltd.,	...	...	...	...	Parker, R. H., Maida Vale ...	...	1	1	0
Allen, C. B., Kilburn	5	5	0	Holloway ...	...	10	10	0	Parkinson & Son, London ...	...	5	5	0
Anthony, D., Cardiff	1	1	0	Fletcher, F. W., Enfield ...	...	10	10	0	Peake, A., Earlestown ...	...	1	1	0
Ashton, H. M., Warrington	1	1	0	Flux, Thompson & Quarrell, London ...	...	10	10	0	Peterborough Chemists' Association	...	5	7	6
Atkins, S. R., Salisbury	10	10	0	Fowle, Sydney, London ...	...	1	1	0	Pharmacy Club, Committee of ...	...	26	5	0
Atkins, W. R., Salisbury	1	1	0	Gabbett, T. H., Beverley ...	...	2	2	0	Pickard, S. N. (collected at the West	...	...	...	...
Attfield, Dr. John, Watford	10	10	0	Gerrard, A. W., Oldbury ...	...	1	1	0	riding Federation Dinner) ...	...	1	1	0
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.,	Glasgow Apothecaries' Co. ...	...	2	2	0	Raines, Clark & Co., Edinburgh	...	...	...	...
London	10	10	0	Grayson, W. H., London ...	...	1	1	0	(Sub.) ...	...	1	1	0
Ball, Junior Pharmacy, London	10	10	0	Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical	...	...	...	...	Ransom, F., Hitchin ...	...	5	5	0
Ball, Chemists', Committee of	15	15	0	Association ...	...	1	1	0	Ransom, W., Hitchin ...	...	5	5	0
Barclay & Son, Ltd., London	5	5	0	Greenish, Professor, London ...	...	1	1	0	Rankin & Borland, Kilmarnock ...	...	3	3	0
Barron, Harveys & Co., London	10	10	0	Grose, N. M., Swansea ...	...	1	1	0	Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., Leeds ...	...	10	10	0
Bascombe, F., Brixton (Sub.)	1	1	0	Groves, R. H., Blandford ...	...	5	5	0	Righton, J., Southport ...	...	1	1	0
Bentley, T., Stoke-on-Trent	1	1	0	Gulliver, W. F., London ...	...	1	1	0	Robinson, J. H., Liverpool ...	...	2	2	0
Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Asso-	Hagon, A., Cardiff ...	...	1	1	0	Robinson, R. A., South Kensington ...	...	5	5	0
ciation	2	2	0	Hanbury, Cornelius, London ...	...	25	0	0	Ross, A. L., Montrose ...	...	2	2	0
Blyton, Astley & Co., Manchester	5	5	0	Hanbury, F. C., London ...	...	1	1	0	Rowand & Co., Liverpool ...	...	1	1	0
Bottle, Alexander, Dover	2	2	0	Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Edin-	...	...	...	...	St. Clement's Press, Ltd., London ...	...	2	2	0
Bourdas, Isaiiah, Belgravia	21	0	0	burgh ...	...	1	1	0	Sanger, J., & Sons, London ...	...	10	10	0
Bourdas, Isaiiah, jun., Belgravia	5	5	0	Harries, D., Cardiff ...	...	1	1	0	Savory & Moore, Ltd., London ...	...	10	10	0
Bowen, J. W., London	5	5	0	Harrington, J. F., Kensington ...	...	5	5	0	Sells, R. J., Tunbridge Wells ...	...	1	1	0
Bristol Pharmaceutical Association	2	2	0	Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd.,	...	...	...	...	Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemi-	...	...	...	...
Bristow & Co., Clerkenwell	1	1	0	London ...	...	10	10	0	cal Society ...	...	10	10	0
"British and Colonial Druggist"	10	10	0	Hewlett, C. J., & Son, London ...	...	5	5	0	Shepherd, J. W., Settle ...	...	1	1	0
Brown, J. F., Dover	1	1	0	Hill, J. S., Warrington ...	...	2	2	0	Simmet, H. F., Hampstead ...	...	1	1	0
Buck, A. S., Liverpool	5	5	0	Hills, Walter, London ...	...	10	10	0	Sleight, F., Bristol ...	...	1	1	0
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.	105	0	0	Hobbs, A. E., Tunbridge Wells ...	...	1	1	0	Smith, T. & H., Ltd., Edinburgh ...	...	5	5	0
Butler & Tanner, Frome	2	2	0	Horner, R., Torquay ...	...	1	1	0	Smith, W. J., Swindon ...	...	1	1	0
Byrse, H. C., Streatham	1	1	0	Howards & Son, Ltd., Stratford ...	...	5	5	0	Stamp, F. U., Hampstead ...	...	1	1	0
Celvert, W., Slaithwaite	1	1	0	Howie, W. L., Harrow ...	...	10	10	0	Stephens, H. I., Streatham ...	...	2	2	0
Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association	5	5	0	Humphrey, John, London ...	...	1	1	0	Stephens, S., Milnsbridge ...	...	1	1	0
Carteighe, Michael, London	10	10	0	Idris & Co., Ltd., London ...	...	10	10	0	Stewart, A. K., Edinburgh (Sub.) ...	...	1	1	0
Cave, J. R., Southport	1	1	0	Ingram & Royle, Ltd., London ...	...	10	10	0	Storarr, D., Kirkcaldy ...	...	1	1	0
Chadwick, J., Sheffield	1	1	0	Inman, W., Edinburgh (Sub.) ...	...	1	1	0	Symes, C., Liverpool (Sub.) ...	...	2	2	0
"Chemist and Druggist"	11	11	0	Jackson, H., Liverpool ...	...	1	1	0	Thompson, J., Ltd., Liverpool ...	...	1	1	0
Clarke, Josiah, Croydon	1	1	0	Johnson, J. H. & S., Liverpool ...	...	5	5	0	Tickle, Thomas, Exeter ...	...	1	1	0
Cocks, J. W., Torquay	1	1	0	Jenkins, J. W., Cardiff ...	...	1	1	0	Timpson, J., & Co., Ltd. ...	...	1	1	0
Collen, W. O., Clapham	3	3	0	Knight, G. J., London ...	...	2	2	0	Tocher, R., Glasgow ...	...	1	1	0
Cooper & Co., Kensington	10	10	0	Lambert, A., London ...	...	2	2	0	Truman, F. W., London (Sub.) ...	...	1	1	0
Cooper, L., Covent Garden	1	1	0	Lansdown, G. A., London ...	...	2	2	0	Turner, C. W., Worcester ...	...	1	1	0
Cooper, W., & Nephews, Berkham-	Lincoln Chemists' Association ...	...	2	2	0	Umney, Chas., Bournemouth ...	...	5	5	0
sted	21	0	0	London College of Pharmacy	...	...	...	...	Warren, William, London ...	...	2	3	0
Coulson, T., London	1	1	0	(Students and Staff) ...	...	1	1	0	Warrick, F. W., London ...	...	5	5	0
Coverdale, A. E., Worcester	1	1	0	MaoEwan, Peter, London ...	...	2	2	0	Watts, J. M., London ...	...	1	1	0
Craig, J., Hawick	1	1	0	Macfarlan, J. F., & Co., Edinburgh ...	...	10	10	0	Western Chemists' Association of	...	...	...	...
Crossley, Professor, London	5	5	0	Marsh, G. W. F., Monmouth ...	...	2	2	0	London ...	...	2	2	0
Curtis & Co., London	5	5	0	Marshall, H. B. K., London ...	...	1	1	0	Whiffen, Thomas, Batterssea ...	...	5	5	0
Davenport, J. T., Ltd., London	10	10	0	Mather, W., Ltd., Manchester ...	...	5	5	0	White, Edmund, London ...	...	5	5	0
Davidson, A., Montrose	2	2	0	Maw, S., Son & Sons, London ...	...	52	10	0	Willows, Francis, Butler & Thomp-	...	...	...	...
Davy Hill & Hodgkinsons, Ltd.,	May, Roberts & Co., London ...	...	10	10	0	son, Ltd., London ...	...	5	5	0
London	10	10	0	Meggesson & Co., Ltd., London ...	...	21	0	0	Wolverhampton Chemists' Associa-	...	...	...	...
De Peale, J. T., Highbury	1	1	0	Miles, C. J., London ...	...	1	1	0	Wootton, ...	...	7	0	0
Dinneford & Co., London	10	10	0	Mitchell, H. G., Harrogate ...	...	1	1	0	Wretts, J. R., London ...	...	2	2	0
Dodd, W. R., Enfield	6	6	0	Morson & Son, London ...	...	10	10	0	Wright, Alfred, Holloway ...	...	1	1	0
Drane, R., Cardiff	1	1	0	Murdoch, John, London ...	...	5	5	0	Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.,	...	...	...	...
Duncan, A., Edinburgh	1	1	0	Nelmes, G., Liverpool ...	...	1	1	0	London ...	...	10	10	0
Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh	...	21	0	0	Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd., Charter-	...	...	...	...	Wyley, W. F., Coventry ...	...	1	1	0
Durrant, G. S., Hertford	1	1	0	house ...	...	5	5	0	Young, J. Rymer, Warrington ...	...	5	5	0
Dutton, H. O., Rook Ferry	5	5	0	Newsholme, G. T. W., Sheffield ...	...	1	1	0	Other contributions of smaller sums,	...	...	...	...
Eardley, J. F., Sheffield	1	1	0	Newton, F. H., Salisbury ...	...	1	1	0	amounting to ...	...	237	7	6
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.,	N. Staffs Chemists' Association (pro-	...	...	...	...	
London and Liverpool	10	10	0	ceeds of Whist-drive) ...	...	1	11	6					

Mr. HARWOOD LESCHER, in proposing the toast of "The Chairman (Our President)," recalled the old associations of his firm with the Pharmaceutical Society. His (the speaker's) father in 1841 was one of those who attended that historic meeting at the Crown and Anchor, and he had always looked upon the Society as his Alma Mater. He asked them to drink to the health of the Chairman, whom he hoped to see in the chair much longer than the present year. He was one of those who by diligence and energy on behalf of the Society had endeared himself to all those who were brought in contact with him.

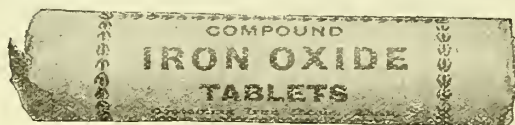
The PRESIDENT briefly replied, and the diners dispersed.

Legal Reports

High Court Cases.

"IRON-OX."

ON Friday, May 10, Mr. Justice Parker delivered judgment in the action by the Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Ltd., against the Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., as reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last week. His Lordship's judgment took three-quarters of an hour to deliver. He began by indicating the history of the plaintiffs' business in this country and their relations with defendants, which ceased in 1906 because plaintiffs would not permit "Iron-Ox" tablets to be sold by co-operative societies at minimum prices when a check for dividend was given to each purchaser. The defendants thereupon purchased and sold, when "Iron-Ox" tablets were asked for, a substitute under the designation of "Compound Iron-oxide Tablets." His



THE DEFENDANTS' PACKET.

Lordship addressed himself to the question as to whether anything in the words "Compound Iron-oxide Tablets" would lead persons of average intelligence to accept the goods of the defendants as the goods of the plaintiffs. In this connection his Lordship noted that plaintiffs began to advertise on a somewhat considerable scale in the country from February 1904, and in June of 1905 an iron-oxide tablet was introduced by Mr. H. W. K. Pears, of the Standard Tablet and Pill Co., who found that there was a demand for an article to compete with "Iron-Ox" tablets. In this tablet Mr. Pears put iron in the form of carbonate of iron, phosphate of iron, and hæmoglobin, and he stated in evidence that he adopted the name "Compound Iron-oxide Tablet" because it was intended to sell his goods in competition with "Iron-Ox" tablets, and he thought that the name would facilitate such competition. His Lordship having referred to the fact that of all iron compounds oxide of iron appears to be the least soluble, stated that the evidence showed that it is no longer in the British Pharmacopœia and is now little prescribed. He further observed that the plaintiffs stopped the sales of Pears' tablets in two cases, but they did not appear to have proceeded against Pears himself. It was different in the case of Messrs. Cox & Co., of Brighton, who, at the request of the plaintiffs, changed their description from "Compound Iron-oxide Tablet" to "Hæmoglobin and Oxide of Iron Tablet." Reference was also made to the compound iron-oxide tablets manufactured by Wyleys, Ltd., of Coventry, whose managing director (Mr. H. W. Jones) gave evidence in the case. Messrs. Wyleys supplied the defendants with tablets which were made with reduced iron containing 25 to 50 per cent. of un-reduced oxide. His Lordship noted that Wyleys did not analyse "Iron-Ox" tablets, nor were they aware what they actually contained, nor did the defendants ever inquire as to the constituents of "Iron-Ox" tablets or consider whether the compound iron-oxide tablets offered by Wyleys were, from a medicinal point of view, similar in any respect to the "Iron-Ox" tablets. The defendant apparently wanted, added his Lordship, not a similar remedy, but a proprietary article which could be put into competition easily and readily

with "Iron-Ox" tablets already on the market. Thinking they had got these in Wyleys' "Iron-oxide Tablets," they commenced buying and selling these to retailers with the object of providing a substitute or match (as stated in posters and advertisements) for the plaintiffs' goods. Under these circumstances, his Lordship continued, he had been asked to say that the description "Iron-oxide Tablets" had been adopted in order to mislead and cause confusion in the minds of the public, and that iron oxide is put into the defendants' tablets merely to justify the designation "iron oxide" and not with a *bonâ-fide* medicinal object. His Lordship examined the evidence on both sides, remarking that he was at first inclined to think it a sound contention to say that there is an undoubted public demand for iron oxide, and the tablets which defendants put on the market were a legitimate effort to meet a legitimate demand. It would, on that ground, be impossible to restrain the defendants from using the term "iron oxide"; but after looking at the evidence of Mr. Pickering (Messrs. Francis Newbery & Son), Mr. Grayson, and Mr. Blore (retail chemists and witnesses for the plaintiffs), who testified that when the public asked for "Iron-Ox" tablets they meant the plaintiffs' remedy and not iron oxide as a drug, his Lordship accepted that view, especially as defendants' witnesses (Messrs. Moore, Lachford, Reeve, and Squire) admitted that when "Iron-Ox" tablets were asked for it is the plaintiffs' medicine which is referred to. His Lordship therefore concluded:

In my opinion, under these circumstances the true inference of fact is that iron-oxide tablets have been put on the market to compete with "Iron-Ox Tablets," iron oxide being used in their preparation to justify the name, and the name being chosen to facilitate the competition without regard to the question of whether the plaintiffs' tablets did contain or did not contain iron oxide at all. The competition contemplated was not, in my opinion, a competition in supplying an existing demand for the drug known as iron oxide, but an endeavour to supersede one proprietary article for another, the name chosen being of such a nature as to make it more likely that the public would be ready to accept the latter one for the former. It was suggested that it would be perfectly legitimate for a chemist, if asked for "Iron-Ox Tablets," to say, "I have not got them; but I have 'Iron-oxide Tablets,' which are just as good." But assuming the description "Iron-Ox Tablets" had been adopted to induce the applicant to accept the latter instead of the former, and that the statement as to the article being as good was made without regard to the medicinal characteristics of the two articles, and in reliance on the customers being influenced to take one for the other because of the similarity in the name, I doubt whether this would really be legitimate trading.

Again, supposing a person, having read or heard of "Iron-Ox Tablets," went to a chemist and inquired for them, and suppose the shopman said, "Are these what you want?" pointing to "Iron-oxide Tablets." I think it not at all unlikely that the inquirer for "Iron-Ox Tablets" might answer "Yes," and take the goods pointed at under the supposition that they were, or had some connection with, the "Iron-Ox Tablets" with which he had been made familiar, either by being told of them or by having seen advertisements of them. That, again, I do not think would really be legitimate trading. Again, one has to consider the case of a customer who has read or been told of "Iron-Ox Tablets" going into a chemist's shop, seeing "Iron-oxide Tablets" on the counter, and taking the one for the other. The choice of a name which would lead to that result again would not, in my opinion, be legitimate trading. Further, one has to consider that the organs of hearing are not absolutely infallible, and it is perfectly possible for a person to inquire for "Iron-Ox Tablets" in a shop, and that the person who hears the inquiry may, *bonâ fide*, believe that he is asking for the other article, "Iron-oxide Tablets," and may supply it accordingly.

Again, I do not think the choice of a name leading to a result of that sort is really legitimate trading. My conclusion, therefore, on the whole evidence is that the use of the description "Iron-oxide Tablets" will in all probability lead to some confusion in the minds of the public between the two proprietary articles in question, and that this description was chosen by the people responsible for its choice precisely because it would lead to that confusion, and not because it could in any sense be said correctly to describe the article to which it was to be applied.

Under these circumstances it seems to me that the plaintiffs have discharged the onus which was upon them and are entitled to an injunction.

His Lordship added that the injunction should be to restrain the use of the term "iron oxide" without making it clear, or without better distinguishing, the article to which

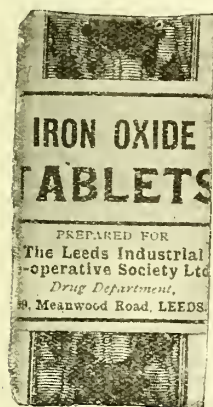
it is applied from the goods sold by the plaintiffs under the term "Iron-Ox."

The request of Mr. Walter (for the plaintiffs) to agree to an inquiry as to the damages and the question of costs were reserved. Upon this point Mr. Buckmaster (for the defendants) protested that Mr. Walter did not complain of the use of the words "oxide of iron," and he urged that there had been no preliminary warning, and as his clients were perfectly willing at the outset to use the description oxide of iron instead of iron oxide, these facts should be considered in determining what the costs should be. In reply to his Lordship Mr. Walter said he would take the order for the inquiry for damages, and would decide later whether he would go on with it or not. Mr. Bousfield (for the defendants) asked if Mr. Walter would take 40s. damages. This Mr. Walter refused, but he said he had not the slightest doubt that they would be able to arrange the matter. The matter then dropped.

THE LEEDS CASE.

The case of the Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Ltd., v. the Leeds Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd., was then called on. Mr. Walter, for plaintiffs, said the defendants were not purchasers for the Wholesale Society, and he had some thirteen separate cases of passing-off. He did not allege fraudulent representation.

Mr. Buckmaster, for defendants, accepted the judgment in the former case as applying to this, and he would submit



IRON-OX PACKET.

to an injunction accordingly, as that would get rid of the assertion that there had been deliberate passing-off. His clients would discontinue the present label and would undertake not to sell iron oxide in packets of the present get-up.

The injunction was then granted, and also with regard to the packets, and an inquiry directed as to damages.

Mr. Buckmaster : Will my friend accept 5l. damages?

Mr. Walter : No; there must be an inquiry.

GWYLYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

In the Chancery Division on May 10, before Mr. Justice Neville, Mr. Martelli said that in the case of the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co. v. N. W. James he had a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from calling on any of the plaintiffs' customers and representing that he was their agent, and from selling or offering for sale any bitters as "William Evans' quinine bitters." The defendant appeared in person and stated that he had not seen plaintiffs' evidence but he denied having done what was complained of, and, on his undertaking not to do it in the meantime, his Lordship directed the motion to stand over for three weeks.

ANTURIC SALTS.

In the Chancery Division on May 10, before Mr. Justice Warrington, Mr. Ward Coldridge, on behalf of the Anturic Salts, Ltd., of London, said he had a motion to restrain F. A. Smith, of 35 Colmore Row, Birmingham, from infringement of the copyright of a pamphlet called the "Mystery of Gout." He stated that defendant had copied a material part of the plaintiffs' pamphlet published under that title. Defendant gave an undertaking to submit to the injunction and to deliver up the infringing pamphlets. The

motion would be treated as the trial of the action, and defendant would pay the costs.

"SUGAR SOAP" TRADE-MARK.

In the Chancery Division on May 10, before Mr. Justice Warrington, Mr. Sebastian moved, on behalf of Edward Cook & Co., to strike off the register a trade-mark in the name of Albert Knapton, consisting of the words "Sugar Soap." It appeared that Knapton had sold his business, with the trade-mark, to the London and Hull Soap-works, but that the trade-mark had not yet been registered in their name. The London and Hull Soap-works were represented, and consented to the rectification, but Mr. Ashton Cross, on behalf of Knapton, opposed.—Mr. Sebastian suggested that, the owners having consented to the rectification, Knapton's opposition was untenable.—Mr. Ashton Cross asked for time to consult his client, who was ill.—The motion was adjourned till June 4.

FAGGE v. CARSON ROBERTS.

In the King's Bench Division on May 15, Mr. Justice Channell decided the action in which Mr. C. H. Fagge, aural surgeon, claimed 52l. 10s. as his fee for performing a surgical operation on the defendant's child. The defence was that the fee was excessive. The defendant (whose income was over 800l. a year, and his rent 150l.) paid 26l. 5s. into Court, which he said was more than sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's claim. His Lordship decided for the plaintiff. A full report of the case appeared in the "Times" of May 16.

Poisons Act (Ireland).

SALE OF PRUSSIC ACID.

At the Cork Police Court on May 15, Mr. John Murphy, pharmaceutical chemist, Bridge Street, Cork, was prosecuted for selling prussic acid to a person unknown to him or not introduced. The prosecution arose out of the suicide of a widow by prussic acid at a Cork hotel.

Defendant pleaded guilty, and explained that after making up a sleeping-draught for deceased she got into conversation and eventually induced him to supply her with 2 drams of prussic acid for poisoning a dog. He entered the sale in the poison-book. Mr. Murphy further added that deceased rather took him off his guard by her familiarity with his personal affairs.

The Bench inflicted a fine of 2s. 6d. and costs.

Merchandise-marks Act.

SODA CRYSTALS.

In the Dublin Southern Police Court on May 9, before Mr. Swift, Mr. Thos. Scott, grocer, Monkstown, co. Dublin, summoned Mr. W. M. Collins, manufacturers' agent, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin, for applying a false trade-description—soda crystals—to a mixture of carbonate of soda and Glauber salt, and selling same under a false trade-description. There were three summonses in all, the cases being brought at the instigation of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Northwich. Washing-soda was ordered and invoiced as containing 96 to 98 per cent. of carbonate of soda, but two analyses of the soda showed it to contain 42 and 37 per cent. of Glauber salt. The defence put in the invoice of an Antwerp manufacturer from whom the soda was obtained, but reserved the full defence till the trial of the case.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

OLIVE OIL.

At the North London Police Court on May 14, John Hay Chambers, High Street, Stoke Newington, was fined 7s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. costs, for the sale of cotton-seed oil for olive oil by his assistant.

POWDERED GENTIAN.

MR. FRANCIS MOORE-CARDWELL, pharmaceutical chemist, Brighouse, near Halifax, was summoned at the Borough Court on May 10 on a charge of selling adulterated gentian. Inspector Edwin Ball said he visited the defendant's shop on March 26 and purchased 2 oz. of gentian-root, which on being analysed was found to contain about equal proportions of gentian-root and ground nut-shells.—The defendant explained that (although he did not know it) the

gentian was ground in Marseilles. Defendant had in his shop at the time a quantity of the same drug which had been ground in Yorkshire, and this only would be sold in future. The Bench thought the justice of the case would be met on payment of costs, 1*l.* 8*s.*

OIL OF JUNIPER.

THE resumed hearing of the summons against Mr. Henry T. Hines, chemist and druggist, 86 St. James's Road, Holloway (see *C. & D.*, April 27, p. 642), took place at the Clerkenwell Police Court on May 15, after adjournment from April 23, on account of Mr. Kirby, solicitor for the defence, asking the sample of oil of juniper involved to be analysed by the Government chemists. The public analyst certified that the oil contained 68 per cent. of turpentine. Mr. Brammall, who prosecuted, now said that a report from Somerset House had just been received, and he claimed that the result was neutral, and not decisive. He had never seen the gentlemen who made the report, and had no opportunity of cross-examining them as to how they came to their conclusions. The certificate read: "We find the sample complies with the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia for oil of juniper." Now, the gentlemen might be masters of chemistry, but not of language. "Requirements" was not found in the Pharmacopœia, and what was meant was that the sample answered the tests applied for oil of juniper. It was possible to make up a compound of turpentine and juniper oil which did answer the tests laid down in the British Pharmacopœia. He submitted that the B.P. tests were antiquated; and he produced in Court a refractometer which was a test first used by Dr. Teed, the public analyst, who was in Court.

Samples of turpentine, oil of juniper, and the oil in dispute were handed up to Mr. Bros, the magistrate.

Dr. Teed, public analyst, said that he had found the B.P. tests absolutely untrustworthy in this respect. Turpentine gave practically the same results. Some years ago, however, he had used the refractometer, which gave the determinate index of refraction. By this test the results were distinctly different.

Mr. Bros: And that is confirmed by the evidence of my senses.

Mr. Kirby submitted that, even if Dr. Teed's evidence was accepted in its entirety, the defendant was entitled to have the case dismissed. He maintained that the B.P. was the only standard, and that they could not bring in a standard of their own.

Mr. Brammall argued that the B.P. laid down the standard of what the drug is, and especially is an authority with regard to the nature of compounded drugs. But it is not an authority with regard to the tests used to ascertain the nature of the drugs.

Mr. Bros said it was an important point, and in order that the matter might be thoroughly gone into he adjourned the case for two months.

County Court Cases.

A DISPUTED PARTNERSHIP.

IN the Lord Mayor's Court on May 9, before Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C. (the Recorder), and a jury, the case of Goldhill v. Roberts and Hopkins came on for hearing and was disposed of. The plaintiffs, Messrs. John Goldhill & Sons, sponge-merchants, 17 Houndsditch, sued the defendants, Mr. F. Roberts and Mr. H. P. Hopkins, for the price of 300 sponges delivered to the Huntriss Pharmacy, Huntriss Row, Scarborough, which business, it was said, was carried on by the defendants as partners. Mr. Inman was counsel for the plaintiffs and Mr. T. Wright represented Mr. H. P. Hopkins; judgment had been obtained against Mr. Roberts.—For the plaintiffs it was said there was no dispute as to the price of the sponges, or that they had been ordered and delivered. The question for the jury to determine was whether a partnership had been entered into between Mr. Hopkins and the defendant Mr. Roberts. The plaintiffs' case was that in November 1905 negotiations took place between Mr. Roberts and Mr. Hopkins with a view to carrying on a chemist's and photographic business at Scarborough. As a result of the negotiations, premises were taken at Huntriss Row, Scarborough, the arrangement entered into being that the defendant Mr. Roberts, a

qualified chemist, should manage that branch of the business, and that Mr. Hopkins should manage the photographic branch. A joint banking account was opened, and there was to be an equal division of the profits.—Mr. Frank Roberts was called as a witness for the plaintiffs. He said he was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society and manager to the County Drug Co., Cheltenham. In October 1905 he was in the employment of Messrs. Whitfield, chemists, Scarborough. From November to December negotiations took place between him and Mr. Hopkins with a view to a partnership and the starting of a chemist's business. Mr. Hopkins was to find the capital, and he (witness) was to find a small sum to keep him going for a few months. A partnership was entered into, premises being taken in their joint names, and the banking account was also in their joint names. The terms of the partnership were that they were each to receive half the profits. In March 1906 the premises at Huntriss Row, Scarborough, were fitted up. They were opened and carried on until October, witness managing the chemist's and dispensing department, and Mr. Hopkins managing the photographic department.—For the defence it was said that there had been negotiations between Mr. Roberts and Mr. Hopkins with a view to a partnership, but those negotiations fell through owing to Mr. Roberts being unable to find the capital required. Mr. Roberts said, however, that if a sum of 350*l.* was lent to him he would open business on his own account. That was what happened. The 350*l.* was lent to him without security, and, in order to have a check on the money, it was arranged that Mr. Hopkins, whose people were advancing the money, should sign the cheques jointly with Mr. Roberts, so that the money should be used in the business. Mr. Hopkins was employed to manage the business of the photographic department first at a salary of 2*l.* 5*s.* a week, and subsequently at 1*l.* 5*s.* a week.—Mr. H. P. Hopkins was called, and, after hearing his evidence and that of other witnesses to the effect that Mr. Roberts was the principal in the concern, the jury found (1) that Mr. Hopkins held himself out as a partner, and (2) that he was, in fact, a partner. A verdict was entered for the plaintiffs for 29*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

A CHEMIST'S AFFAIRS.

IN the Shoreditch County Court, on Tuesday, before Judge Smyly, K.C., the hearing was resumed of the application by Wm. Thompson Watts, chemist, 146 Hoxton Street, Hoxton, N., for an administration order (see *C. & D.*, May 11, p. 702). After some questions, Judge Smyly said the offer of 1*s.* in the pound was absurd. In a case like this the Government swoop down and claim 2*s.* in the pound for administration-fees in priority to the creditors, so that in this case they would want 100*s.*, which would take at 4*s.* a month over two years to clear off, and then perhaps the creditors might get a chance. He accordingly refused the application.—A judgment summons taken out by Geo. Harris Lee, 194 Hoxton Street, was then gone into, and the defendant said that although he has a shop he is really doing nothing, and had left a boy in charge whilst he was absent. An order for payment at 3*s.* a month was made.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

IN the Shoreditch County Court on Tuesday, May 14, before Judge Smyly, K.C., Mr. David Thos. Davis, chemist, of 98 Gray's Inn Road, W.C., sued the London General Omnibus Co. to recover 35*l.* damages for injuries received in an accident which occurred in Clerkenwell Road on March 4. The claim as set out was, to damage to one pair of trousers 21*s.*, pants 6*s.* 6*d.*, to manager's wages 3*l.* a week for three weeks, 9*l.*, and to loss of business consequent upon absence of personal supervision 12*l.*, together with personal injuries 35*l.* Mr. David Rhys was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Cecil Fitch, barrister, appeared for the defendants. It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff had just been to tea and crossed over the road by means of dodging in front of the horses' heads, and was well clear of the traffic when a horse-driven bus belonging to the defendants swerved round and knocked him down, and if it had not been for the courage and coolness displayed by a police-constable there was no doubt he would have lost his life. As it was, his knee was badly injured in the fall, and he was incapacitated from business for weeks. After the plaintiff had been questioned by the

Judge and cross-examined by Mr. Fitch, it was submitted for the defendants that the driver of the bus was not to blame. Judge Smyly said he could see no evidence of negligence on the part of the company's servant. The plaintiff had chosen to dodge in front of the traffic instead of waiting until it was all clear, and would have to take the consequences. There would be a verdict for the defendants, with costs.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

CLARK, JAMES, and FLEMING, ANDREW, trading as the Wormline Co., 93 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, manufacturing herbalists; as far as concerns Mr. Fleming.

HICKLEY, A. M., and HOGAN, C. E., under the style of Hickley & Hogan, South Lambeth Road, and Devonshire Road, Clapham, S.W., physicians, etc.

THOMAS, B. W., and FEGAN, J. H. C., under the style of Thomas & Fegan, Welwyn, Hertfordshire, physicians, etc.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

BATELEY, ROBERT GODFREY, Gorleston, Norfolk, surgeon.

WALTERS, ARTHUR LESLIE, Waterloo Road, London, S.E., doctor of medicine.

ADJUDICATIONS.

RIGBY, RALPH, trading as Ralph Digby & Co., Walsall, Staffordshire, manufacturing and analytical chemist.

KEDWARD, WILLIAM JOHN, Great Malvern, Worcestershire, mineral-water manufacturer.

ORDER MADE ON APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

LAMB, CHARLES, trading as Charles Lamb & Co., Mark Lane, E.C., chemical merchant and agent; discharge suspended for two years ending April 12, 1909.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re JONAS HENRY LEWIS, Lleban Lodge, Norfolk Road, St. John's Wood, London, N.W., Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination of this debtor was held last week before Mr. Registrar Brougham at the London Bankruptcy Court, the accounts showing total liabilities 767*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* (unsecured 168*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*) and net assets 329*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*, or sufficient to yield a surplus of 160*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* after providing for payment of all debts. In reply to Mr. G. W. Chapman (Official Receiver), debtor stated that in 1881, having saved about 200*l.*, he commenced business on his own account at 22 Great Portland Street, London, W. Four years later he took a shop at 265 Finchley Road, and carried on both businesses in his own name. In March 1895 the Portland Road business was taken over by Lewis & Burrows, Ltd., of which he had since acted as a director, first at a fee of 150*l.* and latterly at 100*l.* per annum. In 1901 the Finchley Road business was converted into a limited company registered as J. H. Lewis, Ltd.; he remained as a director without remuneration until 1902, when he sold the greater part of his holding and retired from the board. At the present time he had no interest whatever in that company. In 1899 he opened a shop at North End, Croydon, which he carried on as "Henry's Cash Drug-stores" until 1902, when he closed it, as it did not pay. In order to meet the loss made there and to pay the debts of the business witness borrowed from moneylenders, to which fact he attributed his present position. The examination was formally adjourned for a week, to enable the debtor to amend his statement of affairs by inserting the names of creditors holding shares and regarded as fully secured.

Re RALPH RIGBY (trading as Ralph Rigby & Co.), Pratt's Bridge, Bloxwich Road, Walsall, Manufacturing and Analytical Chemist.—The receiving order in this case was made on a creditors' petition on April 26, and, according to the statement of affairs filed, the unsecured liabilities amount to 393*l.* 14*s.* and net assets 39*l.* The debtor states that in March 1899 he returned to England from Cape Town and started business in Green Lane, Walsall, with 10*l.* capital. He did fairly well for some years, but owing to an injury to his knee he had to have his leg amputated. In September 1902 he took a piece of land at Pratt's Bridge, Walsall, on a ninety-nine years' lease, at a ground rent of 4*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* a year, and covenanted to build a factory or structure upon it to the value of 100*l.* He says he has erected offices and laid foundations for a factory at a cost of 120*l.*, and he considers he has fulfilled the covenant. He removed to these premises

in October 1902. He attributes his failure to insufficient capital, medical expenses, wife's ill-health, and law-costs.

A TRUST DEED

has been granted by Mr. Peter R. Crombie, chemist and druggist, 758 Pollokshaws Road, Glasgow, on behalf of his creditors in favour of Mr. Robert Macfarlane, of Messrs. Hourston & Macfarlane, C.A., 112 Wellington Street, Glasgow. The liabilities are stated at 1,203*l.* (preferential creditors 38*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, and contingent liabilities 40*l.*); the assets (after deducting preference claims) are estimated to produce 366*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* This shows an apparent dividend of 6*s.* 1*d.* in the pound. An endeavour is to be made to sell the business as a going concern.

New Companies and Company News.

BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS, LTD.—Capital 600*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of engineers, copper-smiths, etc., and to adopt an agreement with the Farringdon Works and H. Pontifex & Sons, Ltd. Registered office, Shoe Lane, E.C.

VIROGEN, LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 59 Oxford Street, W., by Scott Morgan & Co., and the factory used in connection therewith at 35 Crosby Row, S.E., and to carry on the business of provision-merchants, manufacturers of Virogen food, cocoa, chocolate, and bread, and of manufacturing chemists, etc. Registered office, 59 Oxford Street, W.

MASON'S DRUG-STORES, LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, patent-medicine vendors, general storekeepers, etc. The first subscribers are: J. Mason, Whitby, merchant; Mrs. E. Mason; E. Holdsworth, Barnard Castle, manager; F. Deighton, Bradford, chemist and druggist; F. W. Sutcliffe, Leeds, manager; Edith Gibson, Leeds, clerk; and J. Tiffany, Mirfield, chemist. J. Mason is the first managing director. Registered office, 25 Baxtergate, Whitby, Yorks.

CASTNER-KELLNER ALKALI CO., LTD.—The directors have declared an interim dividend for the six months ended March 31 last at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

YORKSHIRE DYEWARE AND CHEMICAL CO., LTD. AND REDUCED.—In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on May 4, Mr. Justice Neville granted a petition for the reduction of the capital of this company from 220,000*l.* to 75,000*l.* divided into 100,000 shares of 15*s.*

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO.—The directors recommend a distribution of a final dividend on the 100,000 ordinary shares (Nos. 1 to 25,000 and 125,001 to 200,000) for the year 1906 of 10 per cent., together with a bonus of 2*s.* 6*d.* per share, both free of income-tax, payable on and after June 15 next to the proprietors who are registered on the company's books on June 14 and to holders of ordinary share-warrants to bearer. With the interim dividend of 10 per cent. paid on February 15 last, this will make a total distribution for the year of 22½ per cent.

CORBYN, STACEY & CO., LTD.—This company was registered on December 24, 1897, with a capital of 50,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares. The last return, dated June 26, 1906, shows 2,504 shares were taken up, 40*l.* being paid in cash and 25,000*l.* being considered as paid. The total debt then in respect of all mortgages and charges requiring registration under the Companies Act, 1900, 18,750*l.*; 17,500*l.* of these mortgages and charges were issued prior to 1901, and the total remained stationary until 1905, when the annual return gave the amount as 18,560*l.*, increasing to 18,750*l.* in 1906.

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.—The annual meeting of this company was held at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Place, London, E.C., on May 10, Mr. James M. Bush (chairman and managing director) presiding. The adoption of the report and accounts (particulars of which were given in last week's issue, p. 703) was moved by the Chairman, and Sir George Haytor Chubb, who seconded, said Mr. Wigram and himself felt that the debt of the incorporated company was becoming a serious burden on W. J. Bush & Co., and they would oppose anything which seemed to countenance the further continuance of the present arrangement. If, however, the shareholders considered that the business of both companies should go on as at present, they had nothing further to say. Other shareholders having spoken, the Chairman dealt in some detail with the position and prospects of the incorporated company, remarking that that undertaking had acquired a strong position and a great deal of prestige in America. It would, he considered, be a mistake to tie the hands of the management, who should be allowed a free hand in the matter. The motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was carried unanimously, and Mr. Wigram was re-elected a director.

Association Affairs.

Bath Pharmaceutical Association.

At the monthly meeting on May 9, the question of co-operation was discussed, and members were recommended to arrange with one another for buying certain lines at lowest prices.

Halifax Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Old Cock Hotel, Halifax, on May 14, Mr. W. E. Smithies (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. J. Swire, C. Fielding, W. Fielding, J. Patchell, W. S. Thompson, Gibson Dixon, W. R. Black, H. C. Brierley, J. M. Cobb, and Percy Swire (hon. secretary).

PRESENTATION.—On behalf of the members the President presented to Mr. W. S. Thompson a handsome gold-mounted walking-stick as an acknowledgment of the ability and zeal with which he took part in the entertainments got up by the members.

The appointment of delegates to the Manchester meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference was deferred. The members accepted a copy of "Remington" from Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. for competition among juniors.

Hull Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on the evening of May 8 at the White House Hotel, Hull, Mr. A. Richardson (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Kenny, Hoyles, Smith, Staning (Secretary), Howe, Jones, Robson, Newton, Snowden, Chapman, and Wharton.

The Secretary (Mr. Walter Staning) reported that he had a letter from Kelly's Directories, Ltd., enclosing a list of the chemists and druggists as they appeared in the last edition of their Directory of Hull, asking him to cross out the names of those who are not registered chemists. The Secretary stated that the President and he had crossed out about ten names from the list.—Arrangements were completed for the picnic to Chatsworth *via* Sheffield on Whit-Monday, and, this being the last meeting of the winter session, it was decided that the next meeting should be on September 17. It was also resolved that in future the place of meeting should be the Grosvenor Hotel.

Dewsbury Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at Church House, Dewsbury, on May 13, Mr. John Day presiding. There were also present Messrs. J. Rhodes (Mirfield), R. Broadhead (Batley), W. Blakeley (Birstall), J. S. Craven (Cleckheaton), G. N. Gutteridge and G. Walker (Dewsbury). Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. offered a copy of "Remington's" for competition by juniors, which, after some facetious remarks, was accepted.

EMPTY SYPHONS.—The President introduced the question of empty siphons, which, he said, chemists lost in such large quantities. He had discovered that many of them found their way to the branch depôts of the Mineral-waters Bottle Exchange Association, and were then forwarded to the head depôt in Leeds. It was most unfair to the chemists to whom the bottles belonged that they should be dealt with in that way. After other members had expressed their disapproval of the system, the President intimated that he would call at the local depôt and ascertain what arrangements could be made. Mr. Rhodes undertook to do the same at Mirfield.

Northampton Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of the members was held on May 10, Mr. W. McKinnell (President) in the chair. Others present included Messrs. A. Armit, W. Lucas, G. Ingle, Gatehouse, Donald McKinnell, Rolfe, E. Dennis, and F. Cowdery (Hon. Secretary). Among the apologies was one from Mr. W. D. Mayger, a Vice-President, and the *doyen* of local chemists, who is recovering from his severe attack of bronchitis.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, submitted by Mr. Cowdery, stated that the interest and membership had been well sustained, and the balance-sheet showed that the amount in hand had increased to 5*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* The report and accounts were passed.

OFFICERS.—The resignation of the presidency by Mr. McKinnell was accepted with regret intensified by the cause (increasing deafness). Mr. Donald McKinnell moved and Mr. Cowdery seconded the election of Mr. A. Armit, which was unanimously carried. Mr. W. Lucas and Mr. D. McKinnell were elected Vice-Presidents, and Mr. Fred Cowdery was re-elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, with hearty thanks for his valued services in that capacity. Mr. L. North was again appointed auditor.

York Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held in the Old George Hotel on May 8. There were present Messrs. M. F. Burgin (President), J. A. Lupton (Treasurer), T. E. Batty, C. E. Walker, W. Sowray, F. A. Newey, W. P. Saville, and T. C. Atkinson (Hon. Secretary).

B.P.C. FUND.—The Pharmaceutical Society is willing to take charge of the money left by the B.P.C. from the meeting held in 1881, and it may be drawn upon for the purchase of books as occasion may require on the order of Messrs. Lund and Sowray, the present trustees, or any other persons whom the Association may appoint to succeed them as trustees. Mr. Batty proposed that a copy of Mr. Brembridge's letter be sent to Messrs. Lund and Sowray, and that they be asked to forward the money to him, and that the President and Treasurer for the time being be appointed trustees, the money to be drawn on their signatures for the purchase of books or apparatus as agreed upon at meetings of the Association from time to time. Mr. Saville second the motion, and it was carried.

A communication from the Secretary of the York Chamber of Commerce was read inviting the Association to become affiliated with the Chamber, and it was agreed to write asking if the delegates could be interchangeable. It was decided to have a drive during June.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

THE annual general meeting of the Association was held at 73 Newman Street, W., on May 9, Mr. James Clark (President) in the chair. The report of the Council for session 1906-7 was read by the Literary Secretary (Mr. W. G. Northey), and the financial report was presented by the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. A. Latreille), both being adopted. The voting for election to the Council resulted in the following gentlemen being elected for next session: Messrs. A. R. Arrowsmith, R. H. Brittain, C. H. S. Chisholm, J. Clark, H. Goodaker, J. Hutcheon, A. Latreille, R. E. Lownsbrough, F. L. K. Loxley, W. G. Northey, A. G. C. Paterson, W. Rothwell, E. Thompson, and E. Warrick.

Votes of thanks having been passed to the scrutineers and auditors for their services, the President then proceeded to deliver his valedictory address, in the course of which he touched upon the chief points in the reports that had been adopted by the meeting. With regard to the scientific papers, Mr. Clark said they had been of a very high standard, and he felt that the Association had contributed towards bridging the gulf that divided the physician and the pharmacist by securing so many excellent papers from medical men. The social side had been equally successful, and in this connection special thanks were due to Messrs. Arrowsmith and Brittain. On the proposal of Mr. A. G. C. Paterson a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Clark for his services as President. Mr. Clark, he said, had filled the presidential chair with dignity and tact, and had upheld the honour of the Association without trampling upon anyone's feelings. Mr. Clark having replied, the session 1906-7 ended.

Society of Chemist-Opticians.

REFERENCE was made in the *C. & D.* last week (p. 713) to the lecture which Mr. Lionel Laurence delivered before a meeting of this Society at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, S.W. The council-room was quite filled, several persons being unable to find seats. Mr. Laurence's lecture on

ASTHENOPIA AND ITS CAUSES.

was divided into seven parts: (1) Asthenopia caused by interference with the harmony that should exist between the efforts of accommodation and convergence. Brief refer-

ence was made to the causes of esophoria, and exophoria and the different methods of treating these cases in emmetropia and when complicated with hypermetropia and myopia, the trend of the remarks being to indicate that a great deal can often be done by a modification of the *plus* or *minus* lenses required. Should this fail or be impossible, as in emmetropia, weak prisms will be required. (2) Asthenopia caused by astigmatism. (3) Asthenopia caused by anisometropia. (4) Asthenopia caused by presbyopia. In these three cases the remedy consists in correcting the optical defects. The lecturer gave a special warning against over-correction—he put it this way: If a man has, say, 10 lb. of trouble and you correct $9\frac{1}{2}$ lb., he will be perfectly happy; but should you correct $10\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and so give him $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of a new trouble, he will be more unhappy than he was before. (5) Asthenopia caused by hypophoria and hyperphoria. This kind can only be relieved by prisms, which must only be weak. (6) Asthenopia caused by inequalities of action of the sphincters of the ciliary and of the iris so that the amount of light entering the eye differs from the requirements. (7) Retinal asthenopia: except in those cases where this is caused by one of the previously mentioned forms, retinal asthenopia falls within the province of the oculist, to whom such cases should be referred.

Votes of thanks to the lecturer and President concluded the meeting.

A meeting of the Council of the Society was held subsequently, when the following officers were appointed: President, Mr. J. Caesar (London); Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. H. Crosland (Sutton) and Mr. E. E. Wolfe (Kinsale); Treasurer, Mr. C. J. G. Bunker (Twickenham); Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. H. Cuff (London, N.).

Mr. P. P. Davies (Havant) was elected a member of the Society, and the following chemists were elected associates: Mr. W. E. Pilgrim (Eastbourne) and Mr. A. Kemish (Downham Market).

Leeds Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the Church Institute on the evening of May 15. Mr. W. D. Pollitt (President) in the chair.

REPORTS.—The Secretary (Mr. J. R. Bentley) read the annual report, which stated that the number of members and associates at present is about 120. The report recounted the events of the last session, showing a record of useful and pleasant meetings both of the business kind and the social order. The Bowman prize competition had been divided into two sections according to the recommendation of the last annual meeting, and had been conducted with much success. Mr. MacEwan (Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST), who acted as examiner, wrote: "There are some splendid fellows among the competitors, and it has been quite a pleasure to me to go over the papers, for they show no lack of good material in Leeds."—Mr. J. H. Beacock (Treasurer) read the balance-sheet, which showed that the income, etc., including the balance from the previous year, had been 82*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.*, and the expenditure had been 82*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*—The President moved the adoption of these.—Mr. G. W. Worfolk seconded, and the report and balance-sheet were adopted.

BOWMAN PRIZES.—Mr. Bowman then presented the prizes to the successful candidates in the Bowman Competition—viz., Messrs. Murgatroyd, Burdett, Parker (seniors), Grimshaw, Scott, and Halgreaves (juniors). Mr. Bowman said he was very pleased that Mr. MacEwan thought so well of the talent of the students in Leeds. He should like to see more assistants entering the competition, and particularly so in the junior department. The work of the juniors was really more to their credit than that of the seniors, because, he supposed, the juniors did the work in their spare time, whereas the seniors were devoting their whole time to study. He also presented to Mr. Murgatroyd a special prize ("Remington") given by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

COUNCIL.—Mr. Beacock then proposed an alteration of rule to provide for the increase of the number of the members of the Council from six to nine, and the motion was seconded by Mr. Mundell, and carried.

It was resolved that the Association should join the Leeds Chamber of Trades, and that thanks be accorded to the donors of prizes, books, and journals.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS resulted as follows: Presi-

dent, Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant; Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. D. Pollitt and Mr. F. Reynolds; Treasurer, Mr. J. H. Beacock; Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. R. Bentley; Committee, Messrs. F. W. Branson, W. T. Castelow, E. Crawford, R. Fourness, Horner, J. R. Kirk, S. R. Mundell, G. W. Worfolk, and Calverley. Thanks were accorded to the retiring officers, to Mr. Gough, the Librarian, and to the auditor.

The following associates were elected: Miss Jackson, of Harrogate, and Mr. Benjamin Wood, assistant dispenser at the Leeds Infirmary.

North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Association was held at the White Bull Hotel, Blackburn, on the evening of May 9, the President (Mr. C. A. Critchley) in the chair. There was a large gathering of members.

DELEGATES to the B.P.C.—Alderman Shorrocks and Mr. T. Critchley, J.P., were appointed, although the former questioned if delegates are necessary, as more members will attend.

THE NATIONAL CHAMBER OF TRADE are to hold their October conference in Blackburn, and it was agreed that the Association should give their aid to the visit.

SUNDAY DELIVERY OF LETTERS.—The local Tradesmen's Association asked for the opinion of chemists regarding a proposition that the local Sunday delivery of letters should be abolished. The matter was discussed, and Mr. Highton moved that the Association expressed complete sympathy with this object. Alderman Shorrocks seconded, observing that he saw no reason why postmen should not have Sunday like anyone else. He did not think chemists would find it necessary for their correspondence to be delivered on the Sunday, and if the whole day could be kept free it would, in his opinion, be a good thing. The motion was unanimously carried.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.—Another communication related to what action chemists propose to take as to insurance under the new Act. The Secretary stated that the Tradesmen's Association have arranged for special terms, with a net discount of 10 per cent., and they desired to know whether the chemists would fall in with that proposal. Several members said they had already taken out policies, and eventually it was decided to accept the terms of the Tradesmen's Association—which Mr. R. L. Gifford described as a body that is developing in the right direction.

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CODEX was explained by Mr. Gifford. It was pointed out that it would be an excellent thing to secure the co-operation of the local medical fraternity in this matter, and members were asked to make the work known among this class. Mr. Highton suggested that the Medical Association should be communicated with, but it was thought better to approach the doctors individually.

SEWAGE-TREATMENT.—A representative party of members of the Association, in charge of the President (Mr. C. A. Critchley), paid a visit to the Samlesbury Sewage-works on Thursday afternoon, May 9. Dr. Pickard, the borough analyst; Mr. W. Stubbs, borough engineer; and Mr. Duckworth, chemist at the works, accompanied the party, and their lucid explanations of the various processes, new and old, were keenly appreciated, and proved highly instructive. The processes are continually undergoing changes and substitution, so that even those who had visited the works before were keenly interested in what they saw and heard. The precipitating-process was explained stage by stage. In former years the Corporation purchased their alum, for which they paid at the rate of 40*s.* to 50*s.* a ton; but now they manufacture it on the spot for themselves, and have so reduced the net cost to about 20*s.* per ton. This has meant a saving of several thousand pounds to them. The alum is necessarily crude, but it serves the purpose. The bacteria-beds were also examined, and it is interesting to note that by the latter method a valuable manure is obtained. Samlesbury is a long distance from the railway, otherwise it is authoritatively stated that the manure would command a sale at between 4*s.* and 5*s.* per ton. Now it is sold at 4*d.* per ton to be carted away, and this brings in an income of over 100*l.* per year. Dr. Pickard, Mr. Stubbs, and Mr. Duckworth were heartily thanked for their kindness, and afterwards the party had tea at the Nab's Head.

Society of Chemical Industry.

AN extra meeting of the London Section was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on May 10, Mr. Friswell presiding, to consider and discuss the provisions of

THE PATENTS AND DESIGNS BILL.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said the meeting originated through a suggestion by Mr. W. Pearce, M.P., that it was desirable to obtain the opinion of the London Section on the Bill. Mr. Friswell then read a criticism of the Bill which he had prepared. This statement, which was hostile to the Bill, condemned the samples clause. No provision is made as to the use to which the samples were to be put. Would they be available as evidence in law cases? If so, the difficulties due to changes through keeping or the subsequent production of a purer product would be very great. The only just way in case of dispute as to whether a patent-specification really produces a particular substance is to get experts to work on the information there given, as was done in a recent case. The compulsory licences clause seeks to improve the legal process, but a new Court should be constituted to deal with patent-matters. He could not see any good in the Bill, which will increase the difficulties of the small inventors. Intended to hit the German syndicates, it will do far more injury to small inventors.

Mr. Julian L. Baker (Hon. Secretary) then read a communication from Mr. I. Levinstein (Manchester), which referred to the deputation which waited on the President of the Board of Trade, the present Bill being a practical outcome of the suggestions. The practice at present is for foreign applicants to load their specifications to the British Patent Office with speculative matter, which one can see by comparing the corresponding specification filed with the German or United States Patent Office. The authority given to the Comptroller in Clause 10 is important and calculated to lessen the costs of litigation. An appeal to the Courts at present costs from 3,000*l.* to 6,000*l.*, but should not exceed 100*l.* if the proceedings were taken before the Comptroller.

Another communication, from Mr. J. Becker, raised a curious question as to whether some clause could not be inserted to help to effect a compromise between parties who were working a secret process which was afterwards independently invented and patented.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. A. G. Bloxam asked whether the whole of the chemical industry of the English people is to be hampered to protect the makers of dye-stuffs from German rivals. The dye-stuff industry is comparatively insignificant. He could see no advantage in requiring samples to be deposited.

Mr. O. Imray followed in the same strain, and said that the compulsory-working clauses in the Bill were humbug, and would deteriorate the value of the patent. The tendency in other countries is to do away with these restrictions. The clauses apply equally to patents granted to British and foreigners. The Colonies will probably follow the lead of the British Act and require patents to be worked in their own countries.

Mr. Guttman confined his remarks to the compulsory-working clause, giving instances where such provision would be detrimental. One case was of a water-softening apparatus, of which one or two had been made in this country, when it was found that the article could be made 40 per cent. cheaper abroad. He also referred to the fact that there are two rival dye-combines in Germany, and that one large dye-works in this country is stated to belong to a German syndicate.

Mr. Gordon Salomon could not see that a case had been made out against the deposition of samples. The clause is not intended to apply only to dyes. The power given to the Comptroller would prevent the large number of paper patents at present granted. In regard to the samples, he thought that each should be accompanied by a sworn affidavit as to authenticity. An examination of each sample could be made at the time, such a record obviating the possibility of confusion and error that might arise from decomposition. The Bill seeks to encourage progress in

chemical-industry and do away with the evils of paper patents. Mr. Salomon also suggested that it should be easier to obtain a prolongation of a patent because as a rule the greater the value of the patent the longer it takes to bring it to perfection. The present process of obtaining extension by applying to the Privy Council is very costly.

Mr. Dukes said the term "chemical invention" is very wide, and it would not always be possible to deposit samples. He also objected to Mr. Salomon's suggestion for prolonging patents, giving as an instance the artificial-silk patent of Cross and Bevan, which, he said, is superseded. This Mr. Salomon flatly contradicted, and said that the Cross and Bevan patent (recently prolonged) is absolutely the master-patent of all the subsequent patents.

Mr. Bower said the Bill teems with opportunities for expenses, and the basis of the English patent law is lost sight of—that a limited monopoly is granted for disclosure. The Bill will lead to secret working of inventions. There should be an inquiry before such a Bill is passed. He did not like the restrictions as to how a patentee shall make his profit.

Another speaker said the United States Patent Office used to call for samples and models, but it became a nuisance, and the office got on fire. Now samples will not be accepted even if offered.

Mr. Moulton said patent legislation should be in the direction of simplicity. The old English procedure of registering a claim to patent should be revived.

Mr. Astbury, K.C., M.P., said to listen to most of the previous speakers gave one the impression that the Society was hostile to the Bill instead of being one of the moving spirits in seeking for relief from the pressure of foreign corporations. Mr. Lloyd George had received every deputation on the subject, and had done his best to introduce the measure which the country desires. It is not too late to make representations in case any amendments are desired. The samples clause has been amended in Committee, and if worked as intended will not cause the difficulties which have been suggested. The Comptroller is given absolute discretion to ask for samples before the complete specification is deposited. The object is to check the practice of many chemical inventors of cramming all kinds of speculative matters into their specifications. The mention of these substances interferes with development when the chemicals really are subsequently discovered by an inventor. The Comptroller is a perfectly competent man to give discretion to as to when samples should be deposited. The time named in the compulsory-working clause has been changed from three to four years, and revocation will be granted if it can be shown the patent is not being substantially worked in this country.

A Voice: What about the case of a British subject who is not working his patent in England?

Mr. Astbury replied: Without going into politics, I assert that it is against public policy to give a closed market in this country to any inventor who chooses to have his goods made by sweated labour abroad. (Hear, hear.) Continuing, he said that a previous speaker had wrongly stated the object of the patent laws. The only justification for a monopoly is that it pays the country to give a closed time to an inventor in consideration of disclosure and the introduction of a new article of manufacture. Why should we give a monopoly to foreigners who do not employ our people to make the patented article or benefit British industry? The compulsory licence without conditions he regarded as essential. It is absurd that a corporation should have the power to kill an industry in this country because they happen to possess an invention of a vital character.

Mr. Guttman: Will you give a single instance where this has happened?

Mr. Astbury, replying, said there must be scores of cases, and gave as an instance what had happened in the boot-industry, where conditions were sought to be imposed which would have wiped out the British boot-trade.

Mr. W. F. Reid begged Mr. Astbury not to think the opinions he had heard in any way represented the Society of Chemical Industry. The speakers had been mostly patent-agents who came to give their side of the question. Patent-agents are no more qualified to speak for inventors than policemen for the criminal classes. (Laughter.) The

Bill represents very fairly what the Society has on two occasions asked the Government to do. There has been ample and complete inquiry, and the result is a Bill, patriotic in character, which cannot but help to better the industries of this country. Replying to Mr. Guttman's request for an example of the grant of a patent being detrimental to British industries, Mr. Reid said that Mr. Guttman had supplied a good instance in the case of his patented water-softener, which is manufactured abroad. The granting of patents for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen is one which will presently need careful consideration. The new Bill will be of great use.

A Voice: Where is the water-power in this country?

Mr. Reid answered this by stating that there are other sources of power, and he pointed out that unless checked in time, the only nitric acid will be that prepared from the air in foreign countries. In other words, this country will be dependent on outside sources for its national defence, as were the French in the early part of the nineteenth century. The objections taken to giving discretionary powers to the Comptroller he regarded as ill-founded. This country has always had a Comptroller endowed with common sense, and there is no reason to fear that the supply of such men will fail.

The Chairman, summing up the discussion, said the instability of samples of chemical substances is a matter which cannot be neglected. Nicholson's blue, one of the most unchangeable of chemical compounds, has been found to decompose if put into a damp bottle—the colour entirely disappears. Professor Tilden had an interesting example of an unexplained change: in turning out some old samples he discovered that one chemical had become indiarubber, but he had never been able to reproduce the change.

Trade Notes.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CATALOGUE.—Mr. Johann Riedl, Goerlitz, Germany, sends us a copy of his new photographic catalogue. The descriptions of the various cameras are given in four languages—German, French, English, and Spanish.

MR. G. H. ZEAL, of 82 Turnmill Street, London, E.C., manufacturer of clinical thermometers, has received information from the New Zealand International Exhibition that his "Repello" and "Asceptio" clinical thermometers have received a special award of a gold medal.

The shareholders of Messrs. F. E. Ellison, Ltd., pharmacy-fitters, having passed a resolution to wind up the company, the premises where the business was established in 1894 have been acquired by a director and the secretary of the late company, who will continue as shop-front fitters under the style of A. Norcott & Co.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM PLANT.—Mr. C. F. Gerhardt, 34 Seething Lane, London, E.C., has just received from Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements, specimens of the anti-opium plant known as "Chong Hing," about which so much has been written. He will be pleased to answer any inquiries by those interested in the suppression of opium-smoking.

DR. DURDEN'S POCKET-BOOK.—A sixth edition of this 3d. homœopathic booklet has just been published by Messrs. James Townsend & Sons, 2 and 3 Stonecutter Street, E.C., and Exeter, and also by Messrs. Gilbert & Hall, chemists, 15 Commercial Road, Bournemouth. The latter will forward a specimen copy to any of our subscribers who sends penny stamp for postage.

GINGER-BEER IN BULK.—Camwal, Ltd., of Pembroke Street, Caledonian Road, N., with an eye on the needs of the public, are now putting up their brewed ginger-beer in 1-gal. jars. The ordinary householder likes his ginger-beer on draught for family purposes, and this once popular beverage is again becoming a vogue. The cost of the Camwal brewed ginger-beer is 9d. per gal.

MESSRS. SOLPORT BROS., 188 and 190 Goswell Road, London, E.C., have just published their price-list for 1907. It is fully illustrated and covers the following departments:—corn and bunion plasters, bath and flesh gloves, loofah bath-

gloves, washing-squares, chest-protectors, body-belts, hot-water bottle covers, respirators, powder-puffs, face-chamois, eye-shades, vaccination-shields, court plaster, finger-stalls, and loofah goods, of all of which Messrs. Solport Bros. are manufacturers.

THE ALTRINCHAM RUBBER CO., of Mossburn Buildings, Altrincham, are patentees and manufacturers of photographic apparatus, and issue a catalogue which all who deal in photographic goods should get. The company send it on application. One of the company's latest novelties is the "Sanderson" patent tripod-shoe. This is a sort of india-rubber nipple which slips over the tripod-legs and thus prevents the slipping of the legs on smooth pavements. The shoes are boxed in sets of three, the small retailing at 1s. 6d. a box, the medium at 2s., and the large at 2s. 6d.

THE INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LTD., have purchased the long-established business of Léonce Crozat, 81 rue Réaumur, Paris, successor of Ulysse & Léonce Crozat et Cie., Ancienne Maison Sibon et U. Crozat, of the allied firms of Arsène Gourdin, of Paris, and A. Bongard, of Marseilles. The business is nearly a century old, and will be continued under the management of M. Léonce Crozat, under the direct control of the Paris house of the Cresswell Bros. branch of the above-named company, 175 Rue du Temple, Paris, of which Mr. George Cresswell is manager.

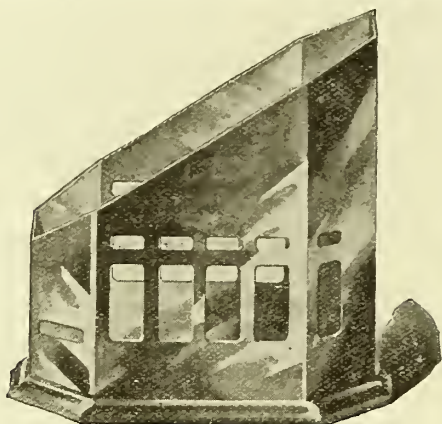
STERILISABLE ENEMAS, in the new style advertised in this issue, are obtainable from the leading sundries houses. The apparatus is well worth the attention of retailers and wholesalers at home and abroad. In this case the vaginal and rectum pipes are made of unbreakable glass, and are attached to the end of the rubber-tube by means of a screw-down metal cap, which is the essential part of the invention, the result being perfect security. The fact that all the metal parts are incorrodible and the glass annealed ensures that these can be thoroughly sterilised by boiling in water or otherwise. A similar remark applies to the indiarubber part of the apparatus, as it is so moulded that when placed in boiling water it does not split. The enemas are put up in two styles of box, and they are placed on the market at a reasonable price. An illustration and fuller particulars are given in our advertisement-pages.

LENS-MEASURE.—Before the invention of the Brayton lens-measure—Brayton was a Chicago optician—the instrument had a more bulky form. Andrew Ross was one of the earliest to devise a spherometer for lens-workers, he obtaining from the Society of Arts a special prize on account of the novelty. Professor Silvanus Thompson also invented a simpler form of lens-measure, but he acknowledged that the Brayton form was much simpler for ophthalmic opticians' use, as the results are converted and read off as droptres. These forewords are *à propos* of some particulars we have received of the Raphael lens-measure, brought out by Messrs. Raphael, Wheway & Redfern, Ltd., Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., which we judge to be on the Brayton model with the probable introduction of improvements suggested by the lapse of time.

MESSRS. STEVENSON & HOWELL, LTD., of Standard Works, 95A Southwark Street, London, S.E., have issued a new wholesale price-list in which the first part is devoted to pure essential oils, the arrangement being novel in so far as besides the names and prices of the oils there are given in subsequent columns the forms or weights of original packages and descriptions of the qualities of oils. For instance, cinnamon-bark, B.P., at 3s. 9d. per oz. is "finest obtainable from selected quills," and B.P. oil at 1s. 6d. is "sp. gr. at 15° C. 1.030, 60 per cent. cinnamic aldehyde." Similar notes to these are given throughout. This section is followed by one devoted to imported and commercial essential oils, including synthetic and compound oils, to which similar notes are attached. There are also quotations in the list for fixed oils, compound oils, floral waters, perfumery extracts, essences, perfume pomades and oils, triple perfumes, toilet-soap compounds, soap-colours, candle, wax, and oil colours, aniline colours, etc. It should be noted in respect of pure essential oils that they are guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and under the direct analytical control of Mr. E. J. Parry, B.Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S., Thanet House, 56A Great Dover Street, London, S.E., and buyers are at liberty to send samples to Mr. Parry to analyse at Messrs.

Stevenson & Howell's expense. The price-list is issued in a beautifully designed cover.

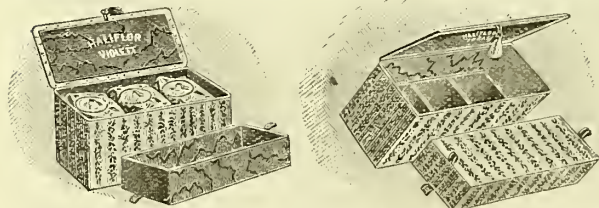
ODOL STAND.—This illustration shows a silvered metal stand for the Odol flask, which has been introduced by the Odol Chemical Works, 59-63 Park Street, London, S.E. It is an elegant addition to the toilet-table, and the flask stands



more firmly when placed in it. The stands are sold to retailers at half the cost-price with a view of still further popularising Odol, and any of our readers who desire to get some of them should write to the company.

H.M. THE BABY.—Keen advertisers never miss a good opportunity, as may be judged from the fact that immediately after the birth of the heir to the Spanish throne was announced last week quite a sheaf of topical advertisements appeared in the newspaper Press. The proprietors of Wright's coal-tar soap reproduced in facsimile a telegram which they had despatched to the Queen of Spain saying: "Hearty congratulations. Remind Nurse Wright's Coal Tar Soap is the ideal Soap for Baby and will protect future King." Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., announced that "the King of the Home is the baby fed on the Allenburys' foods"; and all mothers of Frame-Food babies were requested by the Frame-Food Co., of Southfields, S.W., to write for the conditions of the baby-competition and bonus-scheme. Messrs. Alexander Robb & Co. intimated that they are purveyors to twenty royal families, and that their biscuits have been prescribed for prince and peasant alike for over 100 years. Mellins said their food is for *your* baby, and Maltico announced that "every baby is a king." Lastly it is interesting to note that Cadbury's cocoa has been selected for use in the Royal Household of Spain—a tribute to an English improvement upon a Spanish innovation.

NEW PERFUMES.—At the Chemists' Exhibition last week the Haliflor Co., of London, Paris, and Doberan, whose head office is at 9 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., displayed a representative selection of perfumes ranging from natural floral extracts and ground essences to soap-perfumes and



essential oils. All the perfumes are natural products. The ground essences are made into ordinary floral essences by dilution with 80-per-cent. alcohol. Some of the perfume-caskets, reproductions of old models, are exquisite and representative of the highest class of toilet-goods, while the put-up perfumes at the other end of the scale are equally good value for the money. Mr. Hertz, the London manager of the company, has since shown us a selection of these goods, which are remarkable for good taste and production. The illustrations here given are of some of the jewel-cases in which Savon de Luxe is put up. It will be observed that the

cakes of soap rest in three recesses at the base, and this is covered by a tray put in in the reverse way. When the soap has been used the three recesses are suitable for trinkets, and the tray for larger pieces of jewellery. A case similar to this is produced in satinwood, rosewood, or mahogany, covered with strips of leather and brass mountings, the whole resembling a miniature trunk. Another fine jewel-case is an upright cabinet in Empire style, with silver mountings, produced in rosewood, mahogany, or walnut. This contains two large bottles of Haliflor perfume and two cakes of soap, the price being two guineas. All these boxes and cases are manufactured in the company's own factory and are distinctive in character and shape. The company are advertising extensively, and offer a 2s. box of samples containing three miniature cakes of soap and three miniature bottles of perfume. A price-list of the products may be obtained on application at the Mincing Lane office.

Personalities.

MR. HARRY MARTIN, F.C.S., formerly of Liverpool, has joined Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s representative staff.

MR. GEORGE JAMES GOSLING, chemist and druggist, Stourmarket, has been appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Suffolk.

In our report of the Poor-law Dispensers' meeting in last week's issue (p. 712) Mr. E. York Oakes, of the City of London Infirmary, in Bow Road, was inadvertently misnamed "W. York Davies."

MR. GEORGE WHITE, chemist and druggist, formerly with Mr. Fred Stephenson, of Edinburgh, and lately with Messrs. F. B. Wride & Co., Southampton, sailed by the *Orontes* on May 17 for Western Australia.

MR. T. J. BARRATT, of A. & F. Pears, Ltd., was interviewed the other day by a representative of the "Daily Mail" in regard to advertising, and, as was to be expected, Mr. Barratt was able to assure the interviewer that advertising is a success, for he is a living proof of the fact.

ALDERMAN HENRY DUNN, pharmaceutical chemist, Shipley, who is Chairman of the West Riding Education Committee, has been presented by a number of his colleagues on the County Council and other friends with a silver rose-bowl, a pair of silver candelabra, and a purse of gold.

MR. F. L. ELLIOTT, manager of the business of Messrs. C. North & Rae, Ltd., chemists, Yokohama, left Japan on April 13 by the s.s. *Prinz Regent Lieutpold* for England upon a six-months' holiday, after an absence of thirteen years. Mr. Ernest O. James is acting-manager during Mr. Elliott's absence.

THIS is a portrait of Miss Cassie Crang, the soprano who sang at the Benevolent Fund dinner on Tuesday evening. Miss Crang is a daughter of Mr. Walter Crang, chemist and druggist, Ilfracombe, and on this, her introduction to metropolitan pharmacy banquets, she sang in excellent voice the ballad, "As Bess One Day," from the Vicar of Wakefield, to Lehmann's setting, and another ballad, "A Year Ago," by Guy d'Hardelot. Miss Crang has a fine voice of wide compass, and her songs were received with much appreciation.



A PARAGRAPH in the "Shields Daily News," stating that the names of three magistrates, among them that of Mr. W. S. Corder, pharmaceutical chemist, had "been removed from the list of Magistrates" for the borough of Tynemouth, was explained by Mr. Corder in a subsequent issue. Mr. Corder said he himself had written to the Lord Chancellor suggesting the removal of the names owing to the fact that business engagements made it impossible for them to fulfil adequately the duties of the office.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

FORD'S DRUG-STORES have opened a branch at 10A Belgrave Market, Ilford.

MR. KIRKUS, chemist and druggist, has opened a business in New Cleveland Street, Hull.

MR. H. D. JONES has recently taken over the business of Mr. E. Williams at Newcastle Emlyn.

MR. J. C. BEGG, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 121 Monks Road, Lincoln.

MR. F. W. BECK has purchased the business of A. E. Hallam, chemist and druggist, Farnsfield.

MESSRS. WINSTANLEY & CO. have purchased the business of the late Mr. J. Pim Jackson, pharmaceutical chemist, at Brighton Road, Surbiton, Surrey.

MESSRS. BADHAM & SLOMAN, dispensing chemists, Torquay, have recently removed from 254 and 256 Union Street to No. 282 in the same street.

MR. W. WIGGLESWORTH, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at 92 High Street, Slough, formerly carried on by Mr. G. R. Foulston, chemist and druggist.

MR. JOHN BARTLETT, chemist and druggist, formerly of Birmingham, has acquired the business in Market Place, Northleach, Glos., lately belonging to Mr. H. R. Blott.

MR. W. H. DELVE, chemist and druggist, Stretford Road, Hulme, Manchester, has purchased the chemist's business at the corner of Platt Street and Moss Lane East, Moss Side.

MR. MARTIN, who a short time ago purchased the chemist business of the late Mr. Long in High Street, Croydon, has had an up-to-date front put in and generally improved the inside of the pharmacy.

MR. ARTHUR BEGG, chemist and druggist, of 227 Kensington, Liverpool, is opening a new business in the fashionable suburb of Sefton Park. He has secured a site at the corner of Karslake and Atherston Roads.

MR. HAROLD BOON, late manager of Messrs. Dennis & Roberts, Ltd., wholesale druggists, Nottingham, and eldest son of Mr. Nathaniel Boon, chemist, Kirton Lindsay, has commenced business on his own behalf at Gainsborough. Mr. Boon is one of those (nowadays too few) who believe there is a future for the drug-trade, for three of his sons have already qualified.

"SANGERS."—On June 1, in the firm of John Sanger & Sons, 258 Euston Road, London, N.W., the senior partners—viz., Messrs. Charles and E. P. Sanger—will retire, and the business will be carried on by Messrs. Henry and Ernest Sanger, A. Pulford, D. F. Smith, and C. S. Presant, with the addition of Mr. S. H. Carr, who has been for many years senior traveller for the firm and who is very well known in the trade. The business will be carried on in future under the simple name of "Sangers," instead of John Sanger & Sons.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

113/30. Makers of pine disinfecting-powder, packed in plain tins to sell at 6d. and 1s.

117/25. Name and address of makers of Hall's cough-mixture and Hall's porous plasters.

104/27. Who supplies advertising-novelties, such as fans and blotters, suitable for chemists' trade?

THE exports of Kauri gum from New Zealand during 1906 amounted in value to 522,000*l.*, against 561,000*l.* in 1905.

Commercial and Produce Notes.

Wild-almond Oil.

The Javanese almond-tree (*Terminalia Catappa*, L.) yields in the third or fourth year a fruit the kernel of which on pressure affords 50 per cent. of a remarkably bland and odourless pale-yellow oil, which resembles true almond oil in many of its characteristics.

Italian Cyanide Factory.

The "Gyogysz Hetilap" learns from Fiume that the first meeting for the formation of the Joint-stock Cyanide of Potassium Manufacturing Co. has taken place. The factory will be built by a syndicate holding a monopoly for the production. The capital of the company is 3,000,000 kronen. The Fiumaner Commercial bank is interested, and will be the chief selling-agents.

Java Rubber.

The prospects for the cultivation of rubber in Java are described as "brilliant," according to the "Times of Ceylon," who have interviewed an English merchant (Mr. Noel Bingley) from Java on his way home. "The great mistake was," he said, "that we started too late. . . . There is no better land for rubber than in Java. . . . When the time comes to reap the crops this will be clearly proved." Labour is very cheap, and the product is being largely cultivated in tracts of land which were lying idle for years.

Artificial Camphor.

In the course of a comprehensive article on the production of artificial camphor, appearing in the "Chemiker Zeitung," Dr. Hempel, of Leipzig, states that it is now produced in large quantities by Schering's Chemical-factory, and shortly its production will be carried on at Mannheim and Paris. This industry, he states, still depends on high prices for camphor, and as the cost of turpentine oil is still rising, efforts are being made to find a substitute. But a fall in the price of natural camphor would be fateful for the synthetic production, and this may very well ensue if the Japan monopolists should discern a serious competitor in the synthetic article. "Japan," he says, "can reduce the price of natural camphor 150*m.* per 100 kilos. without loss, and such a step would undermine the existence of synthetic camphor made from dear turpentine oil."

Cape Berry-wax.

Supplementing our note on this product, as shown at the South African Exhibition in February, Mr. C. Cowen in the "Cape Times" states that the berry-wax plant nearly fifty years ago was demonstrated to be one of the most profitable bush-plants indigenous to the soil; that nature cultivated it all over the sand districts of the Colony; that the berry would bear hot-water defecation for extraction of the wax, and not only remain uninjured by the process, but appear to be stimulated in its virility thereby, and yield again to sowing and due cultivation a fresh supply of cerate and profit. These facts cannot be too widely known, says Mr. Cowen, because their great economic central fact is one of enormous and unique value to South Africa. Continuing, he says: "There is every inducement for attention being given to this article—from the inexpensiveness of its cultivation to the great profit attaching to its resultant product—and it is a very heavy one." It is a curious fact, however, that considering its profitable nature was discovered nearly fifty years ago, manufacturers have not recognised its usefulness to any extent, as last year the exports were only 4,216 lb.

Cape Aloes.

Some interesting figures relative to the production and values of Cape aloes are given by Mr. C. Cowen in an article on the recent South African Products Exhibition, appearing in the "Cape Times." In 1852 the quantity shipped through the two ports then of the Colony were: *via* Capo Town 139,762 lb., valued at 1,477*l.*, and *via* Port Elizabeth 153,287 lb., valued at 1,543*l.*, totalling 291,049 lb., or 3,020*l.* In 1853 *via* Capo Town the exports were 123,536 lb., valued at 1,546*l.*, *via* Port Elizabeth 101,006 lb., valued at 1,250*l.*, totalling 224,542 lb., or 2,796*l.* And now, more than half a century later, what is the position? asks Mr. Cowen. Merely that the Colony has only a little more than trebled its exports, shipments in 1904 being 647,351 lb., with a considerable reduction in value, the return being 6,151*l.* (Later figures show a still further decline to 536,691 lb. last year.—Ed.) Mr. Cowen attributes the falling-off in price to inferior quality, he comments on the rudimentary methods of preparing aloes, and finally pleads for people to give it that attention which it merits in competition with the best Socotrine aloes.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., May 16.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals continues rather quiet, with the general conditions much the same as lately reported. The chief alteration in chemicals is an advance of 2s. 3d. in the already high price of santonin, which is the subject of a close monopoly. On the other hand, bismuth subnitrate has been reduced, solely in order to meet foreign competition. The metal, however, sells well, and the price is firmly maintained. Quinine is only in retail request. Platinum metal has been again reduced and glycerin is very firm, with an advancing tendency. Benzols are easier and ammonia sulphate is steady. The changes in crude drugs include an advance in Cape aloes and higher prices for balsam peru for shipment. Buchu is firm and cascara sagrada sells at steady rates. Dandelion is excessively scarce. Senega is inclined to be firmer. Cinchona was easier at auction. Tonquin musk realises advanced rates, and there is a good inquiry for sarsaparilla. Opium is very firm and myrrh has been in demand. Among essential oils American peppermint is regarded as having now touched bottom, but lower prices are cabled from New York to-day. Lemon oil is very firm. Cajuput has been advanced to 6d. Aniseed is about steady and cassia sells at high rates. Fixed oils show an advance in castor, linseed, and cottonseed, the latter being strong and active. The changes of the week are as follows :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Bismuth subnitrate	Aloes (Cape)	Ammonia sulphate	Camphor (crude)
Cajuput oil	Canary-seed	Benzols	Platinum
Cottonseed oil	Castor oil	Cinchona	
Linseed	Spermaceti	Copper	
Linseed oil		sulphate	
Quillaia		Lycopodium	
Santonin			

Cablegrams.

BERGEN, May 15, 6.5 P.M. :—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the beginning of the season now amounts to 40,358,000, against 38,223,000 at the corresponding date of last year; and the output of steam-refined cod-liver oil to the above date is 34,115 barrels, against 30,706 barrels at the same date of 1906. The weather at Finmarken has been stormy, and the market is dull, with sellers of non-congealing Lofoten oil at 62s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen.

NEW YORK, May 16 :—Business in drugs is quiet; opium is unchanged at \$4.00 per lb. for druggists in single cases. Quinine is slow at last week's reduction to 18c. per oz. Guarana is extremely scarce at \$2.75 per lb. Balsam copaiba is easier at 85c. per lb. for South American. Peppermint oil is weak and lower at \$1.75 per lb.—a reduction of 15c. Menthol is easy at \$2.42 per lb., and buchu-leaves are firmer at 24c.

Heavy Chemicals.

Although there is no great pressure in the heavy-chemical market, there is nevertheless a somewhat better all-round demand at the principal centres of the industry. Particular mention may be made of good deliveries against existing contracts, while miscellaneous business is largely confined to

prompt account, nothing of importance being done for far ahead. Export trade is very satisfactory. Values keep on the steady side, and are without material fluctuations.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is just a shade firmer, but there is not much new business being done. Exports have been somewhat heavier. Present nearest figures: Beckton, 11l. 17s. 6d.; Beckton terms, 11l. 10s. to 11l. 12s. 6d.; London, 11l. 15s.; Leith, 11l. 16s. 3d.; and Hull, 11l. 12s. 6d.

BENZOLS are quieter and somewhat lower: 90 per cent. 10½d. per gal. and 50 per cent. 10½d. per gal.

ALUMINA-PRODUCTS.—There is a continued good consumptive demand in this branch, and all prices are on the steady side. Crystal alum lump, 5l. 2s. 6d. to 5l. 10s.; lump in tierces, 5l. 7s. 6d. to 5l. 15s. per ton; and ground in bags, 5l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. per ton. Sulphate of alumina, purest qualities and practically free of iron, 4l. 12s. 6d. to 5l. 2s. 6d. per ton for ordinary strength in usual casks and customary allowance for bags and loose slabs and unchanged extras for higher concentrations. Aluminous cake, 50s. to 55s. per ton, and aluminoferric 50s. to 60s. per ton, in accordance with quality, condition, package, and delivery. Hydrate of alumina, high-strength Al₂O₃ and purest quality, in brisk request and firm at 12l. 10s. to 13l. per ton in large casks. Special pulp hydrate of alumina, 15s. to 17s. 6d. per cwt. Special pulp quality, dried and in lumps, 37s. 6d. to 40s. per cwt.; ground, 38s. to 40s. 6d. per cwt. Aluminate of soda, finest quality and high-strength Al₂O₃, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., and second quality 12s. to 13s. 6d. per cwt. Carbonate of alumina, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

Continental Markets.

AMMON. CARB.—In February England endeavoured to come to an agreement with the German makers, but no result was arrived at, and prices have not been affected. General quotations are confirmed, and second-hand goods are steady. There is no prospect of a fall in price, but a rise is more probable, though this could only be arrived at after an agreement.

CARNAUBA WAX.—In consequence of a keener demand prices are looking up. Current grey is quoted at 325m. and fatty grey at 337.50m. to 340m. First-hand supplies consist chiefly of fatty grey quality, and importers are convinced that prices will advance in the near future.

CITRIC ACID.—Spot crystals, free from lead, remain at 4.20m. per kilo., and stocks have diminished to a few hundred kilos. June-August delivery is in greater demand, and in many cases fetches 4.10m. per kilo.; September-December delivery is still to be had at 3.85m. per kilo.

COCAINE.—About two months ago a tightness in raw cocaine sent up the price of the refined cocaine and that of hydrochl. Since then the market has become quieter, and further supplies of raw material are obtainable.

COPPER SULPHATE is firmer in Germany, first-hand goods are not to be had under 65.50m. to 66m., and there is little inclination for delivery contracts.

GLYCERIN.—The conditions which prevail with regard to raw material necessitated a rise in the price of distilled and refined qualities. In view of the competition among manufacturers, however, there has been no substantial rise, but prices for double distilled 28° goods are now at 95m. per 100 kilos., and higher. A further rise may be expected, owing to the state of the market for raw material.

JALAP RESIN.—This article can naturally only be produced from good testing root. Only small parcels of the new harvest have yet been seen in Hamburg, and these are quickly bought up at high prices. There is a demand also for current commercial qualities.

JAPANESE WAX.—Market dull in Hamburg at 121m. spot, and 118m., c.i.f.

LYCOPodium.—Double-sifted quality is in more favour at present low prices; 40 chests for spot were disposed of at 4.30m. to 4.25m. per kilo. As stocks in Russia are reported to have diminished considerably, an improvement is to be anticipated.

MARSHMALLOW.—Prices show an advancing tendency from 100f. to 105f. net being quoted in France.

QUILLAIA.—The demand has been brisk in Hamburg, and a large quantity of goods has been disposed of at the rising price of 46m. to 47m. Cut goods, on the contrary, are still to be had at relatively low prices.

RHUBARB.—The first offers of the new crop have been made by Chinese exporters. Prices are again higher as compared with the initial prices of 1906. This firm tendency is caused by the comparative absence of stocks and the prospect of no better harvest than last year.

THYMOL.—Although the price of raw material is still maintained crystals are somewhat cheaper, and are obtainable at 14m. per kilo.

AGAR-AGAR remains firm at 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. spot or 1s. 7d. per lb. to arrive for No. 1.

ALOES.—Sales of Cape aloes have been made at 45s. per cwt., an advance of 2s. 6d. on last week's auction prices.

AMMONIACUM.—Sales of good bold and medium part blocky almonds have been made at 50s. per cwt.

ANISEED.—Russian is slow of sale at 24s. per cwt. on the spot, and Spanish at 32s. 6d.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Small sales of Maranham continue to be made at 3s. 6d. per lb. on the spot. The exports from Maracaibo during 1906 amounted to 59 metric tons, valued at 7,000*l.*, against 35 metric tons, valued at 4,251*l.*, in 1905.

BALSAM PERU.—Small sales have been made at 10s. on the spot, and for shipment the high figure of 9s. 1d., c.i.f., is quoted.

BALSAM TOLU is steady at 1s. 1d. for large and 1s. 2d. for small tins.

BARBERRY-BARK.—New crop has been arriving more freely at Trieste, but the demand for *tree-bark* is such that all parcels are readily taken up at the quoted prices. *Root-bark* is also in better supply.

BENZOIN.—The s.s. *Kintuck* from Penang has arrived with 90 boxes.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE.—The minimum price of bismuth subnitrate has been reduced to 5s. 3d. per lb. in assorted lots of 560 lb. of salts, other quantity prices being quoted at proportionately higher rates. This reduction is the result of foreign competition, as the price of the metal is unaltered at 5s. per lb. It does not apply to other bismuth salts. As a fact, the syndicate which controls the metal appears to have the supplies well in hand and the sales this year are said to have been twice as large as the quantity sold at the corresponding period of last year.

BUCHU.—Business has been done in good green round leaves at 1s. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—The demand for crude China camphor remains very quiet, and, as stocks are accumulating on the spot, values are easier, with an unsettled market. The spot price is about 300s., but buyers' idea of value is much less. The above situation appears to have been brought about by the fact that the agents of the Japanese monopoly are now offering crude at about 245s. No alteration has been made in the price of refined camphor, the demand for which from refiners is good.

CANARY-SEED is firm, and dearer for cleaned River Plate to arrive, business having been done at 36s. per quarter, c.i.f. terms.

CARAWAY-SEED is steady at 31s. 6d. to 33s. per cwt. for ordinary to fine Dutch on the spot.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Business has been done at 39s. per cwt. on the spot, being steady, and for shipment a sale of 10 tons was reported last week at 40s., c.i.f. sailer. The s.s. *Kintuck* has arrived with 337 bags and 543 sacks.

CINCHONA.—At auction on Tuesday the small supply of 444 packages was offered, of which the bulk was sold at easier rates, the average unit being $\frac{3}{4}$ d., against 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at the previous London sale, or about the parity of the last Amsterdam sale.

The following table shows the quantity of bark offered and sold:

	Packages Offered	Packages Sold
Java cinchona	195	123
East India cinchona	163	117
Ceylon cinchona ... ..	...	86
	44	326

The following were the approximate quantities of bark purchased by the principal buyers:

	Lb.
The Brunswick Factory	15,890
The Frankfort and Stuttgart Factories	9,435
The Imperial Quinine Factory	9,075
Messrs. Howards & Sons, Limited	5,365
The Mannheim Factory	1,463
Druggists, etc.	21,190

Total quantity sold	62,418
Bought in or withdrawn	23,105

Total quantity offered 85,523

The following prices were paid:

JAVA.—Lageriana stem chips 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., branch at 4d. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., hybrid branch, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 4d., and hybrid root 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

EAST INDIAN.—Officialis stem chips and shavings 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; succirubra, original stem chips and shavings, ordinary to good, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; branch, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; root, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and renewed chips at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

CEYLON.—Officialis, original chips and shavings, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; broken quill and chips, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and renewed chips and shavings, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Succirubra natural stem chips and shavings, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb.

CLOVES.—In auction 21 cases Penang were bought in at 1s. 4d. for fine and 1s. 2d. for good; 9 cases Ceylon sold at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 9d. for fine bright unpicked; 85 bales Zanzibar were bought in at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for fair old import. Privately the market has been quiet, with small sales of August-October at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and sellers; for arrival, September-November shipment has been sold at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f., and buyers.

COPPER SULPHATE is scarce on the spot at 32*l.* 15s., and in Liverpool 33*l.* 7s. 6d. is quoted.

CORIANDER-SEED is selling at 9s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot for Morocco; and at 8s., c.i.f. terms, for new crop.

CUMIN-SEED is slow of sale at 32s. 6d. per cwt. for common Morocco and fair quality of East Indian on the spot.

DAMIANA-LEAVES are offered at 5d. per lb., c.i.f. terms.

DANDELION-ROOT is extremely scarce and practically unobtainable, either in England or the Continent.

FENUGREEK-SEED is held for 9s. 9d. per cwt. on spot for Morocco.

GENTIAN.—Fair French is obtainable at 22s. per cwt. spot.

GINGER.—Jamaica sold at irregular but on the whole steady rates, including good to fine 90s. to 96s.; fair washed, 84s. to 90s.; small, 82s.; common to good common, 75s. to 80s.; and Rhatoon, 70s.; about 400 packages sold out of 530 offered. The Jamaica crop is said to be now out of the growers' hands. Fine bold brown Calicut rough was bought in at 45s. per cwt.

GLYCERIN.—A meeting of the principal English makers was held this week, but no decision appears to have been arrived at as to an advance in prices. No convention exists, but evidently there is a more or less binding arrangement among them. It was rumoured early in the week that prices had advanced 2*l.* per ton, but this is premature.

GUM ARABIC.—Soudan sorts are firm, with sales of half hard at 30s., and for May-June shipment 27s. 9d., c.i.f. terms, has been paid. Senegal gum is very firm at 30s. 6d. for Bas de Fleuve for May shipment. East Indian descriptions are quiet. At auction on Wednesday 19 bags of Australian sold, including good frosted pale drop at 92s. to 93s. per cwt., and slightly dusty at 83s.

HELLEBORE-ROOT.—The small supplies of black available on the Trieste market are offered at 14s. 6d. per cwt. New crop has not yet arrived. New *White* is expected in June and July, and the output is expected to be good.

IPECACUANHA is quiet with small sales of Minas at 7s. Matto Grosso is offered at 7s. 2d., and Cartagena is held for 5s. 9d. per lb.

JALAP.—Fair quantities are arriving on the Hamburg market, but high-testing root is comparatively scarce.

LEMON-JUICE.—English is firm at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per gal.

LIME-JUICE.—West Indian raw is steady at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. per gal.

LINSEED is dearer for Calcutta, but other kinds have not advanced in proportion. Good, clean qualities are obtainable at 50s. to 52s. per quarter.

LITHIA SALTS are firm and in fair demand, especially for small lots offering at below the official rates. In some quarters an advance in makers' prices is still anticipated.

LYCOPodium is offered at slightly easier rates, with treble-sifted at 2s. per lb. c.i.f.

MUSK is firm and scarce, with business at 85s. per oz. for fine pile I. Tonquin blue-skin. Good old-fashioned pod is held for 65s., and inferior at 57s. 6d.

MYRRH has been in good demand and several parcels have changed hands at steady rates, including fair Aden sorts at

80s., and common, mixed with garblings, at 68s. per cwt. Fine pale picked is held at 7l.

OIL, ANISEED.—Steady at 5s. 3d. to 5s. 4d. per lb. spot, and for shipment business in the "Red Ship" brand has been done at 4s. 10d. c.i.f.

OIL, CAJUPUT, is dearer, holders having advanced their price from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per bottle.

OIL, CASSIA, remains very firm on the spot, with small sales of 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. at 5s. 9d., and 80 to 85 per cent. at 6s., but 6s. 3d. is now asked.

OIL, CASTOR, is dearer, Hull make being quoted at 31l. 5s. for June-July and 30l. 5s. for August-October. Seconds for prompt or June-July 30l. 5s., and August-October 29l. 5s. per ton, delivered free ex-wharf London.

OIL, CINNAMON.—Ceylon leaf oil is offered at 2½d. per oz.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on May 13 that "the Finmarken fishing continues very fair, and at several places is even abundant. The production of steam-refined oil is, however, not in proportion to the catch of fish, for the simple reason that the price of oil has now dropped so much that it barely pays for the expense of producing steam-refined oil. Most of the livers are therefore reserved for the so-called 'raw oils.' The statistics to-day give the following results :

	1907	1906	1905
Catch of cod (millions) ...	40.4	38.2	38.5
Cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	34,100	30,700	30,500
Livers for raw oils (hect.) ...	16,200	12,300	9,000

The market for steam-refined oil is depressed, and will probably continue so as long as the Finmarken fishing is going on. We quote to-day finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil at 62s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 3,992 barrels, against 5,538 barrels at the corresponding date of last year." Business in London is extremely dull, and quotations are nominal at about 70s., c.i.f., but in order to effect business somewhat below this figure would have to be accepted.

OIL, LEMON.—Cables from Messina quote 8s., c.i.f. terms, but there are sellers at below this figure for good brands—viz. 6s. 9d. c.i.f.

OIL, OLIVE.—A report from Sicily states that the trees are just beginning to bud. The winter having been very wet and cold, the blossoming will, it is anticipated, be exceptionally fine, in which case holders wish to realise their stocks. Prices, however, show little tendency to decline, as, on the other hand, supplies are becoming scarce.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—It is thought prices of American oil have now touched bottom, and it does not appear possible to buy quantity below 7s. 6d., up to 8s. being asked for small lots. HGH is obtainable at 11s. to 11s. 3d., London terms.

OILS, FIXED.—*Linseed* has advanced 1s. on the week, to 25s. 9d. in pipes and 26s. in barrels, and an advance of 1s. 6d. has taken place in *Cottonseed* oil, to 30s. 6d. for crude, and to 32s. to 33s. 6d. for refined. *Rape* oil is a shade easier at 31s. for ordinary brown and 33s. for refined. *Ceylon Coconut* is firm at 41s., and *Cochin* at 46s. *Lagos Palm* is unaltered at 32s. *American Turpentine* has receded from 51s. 6d. to 50s. 9d. per cwt., spot. *Petroleum* is unaltered at 6½d. to 6¾d. per gal. for American, 7¼d. to 7½d. for water-white, and 6½d. to 6¾d. for Russian.

OPIMUM.—Our Smyrna correspondent writes as follows :

SMYRNA, May 4.—In spite of the lull occasioned by the Armenian Holy Week, there have been a few sales at last week's prices, and as a result of the last sale of two cases *Karahissar*, there has been a rise of one piastre. The particulars of the sales are as follows: Thirteen cases *Karahissar* t.g. at the equivalent of from 11s. 4d. to 11s. 5d., two cases choice *Karahissar* at 12s., and two cases ordinary *Adette* at 10s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f. European ports. Market closes very firm, with buyers, and the arrivals in Smyrna amount to 3,219 cases, against 1,500 cases at the same date of last year. In our next report we hope to be able to form an estimate of the forthcoming crop, although, of course, only an approximate valuation can be given.

PEPPER.—At auction Singapore partly sold without reserve at 4½d. for grey, fair being bought in at 4¾d. Ceylon partly sold at 5¼d. to 6d. for fair to good heavy, 4d. for light small and shelly, and 2d. for shells. Privately sellers ask 4¾d. for fair, and for arrival June-August shipment has been

sold at 4½d., c.i.f., delivered weight. A few bags Ceylon *White* sold at auction at 5½d. to 6d. for small, good to fine being bought in at 7d. to 7½d. Privately fair Singapore on spot is quoted 6½d., and for shipment 6¾d., c.i.f., is quoted.

PLATINUM.—The platinum syndicate at Paris has again reduced the selling-price of the metal from 5,260f. to 4,460f. per kilo.

QUILLAIA.—During the past fortnight prices have advanced 50s. per ton in Liverpool, 24l. being asked; prices also come higher from Hamburg, where 46m. has been paid for quantities.

QUININE.—The week has been a blank so far as speculative business is concerned, but quotations are nominally unaltered at 7½d. per oz. (rather buyers) for B. & S. and/or Brunswick sulphate in bulk.

SANTONIN.—On Monday the makers announced an advance of 2s. 3d. per lb. to 38s. 3d. for 1-cwt. lots, 39s. 3d. for 56 lb., 40s. 6d. for 28 lb., and 41s. 3d. for less than 28 lb. per lb. net cash.

SARSAPARILLA.—There is a good inquiry for grey and Lima, and the fact that there are no auctions for three weeks (June 6) makes holders indifferent sellers except at extreme rates. The s.s. *Port Henderson* from Jamaica has arrived with 10 bales of native.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—The market has been cleared of root; the nominal value is from 18s. upwards.

SENEGA.—Small sales have been made at 2s. 2d. per lb. net on spot.

SHELLAC.—At auction the bulk of the 180 cases offered was bought in, including barely fair slightly matted Second Orange TN at 210s., low resinous slightly matted at 165s., and low dark blocked resinous at 155s. per cwt. Of 94 cases button, 20 sold without reserve at 127s. to 128s. for RB hard cakey to blocky. Pale resinous was bought in at 177s. 6d. to 180s. Privately the market has been quiet, with a small spot trade at the steady values of 213s. to 214s. per cwt. for fair TN Second Orange. Good and fine Orange is quoted 230s. to 240s., as to quality, and AC Garnet at 200s. and GAL at 187s. 6d. For May-June shipment business has been done at 193s. to 194s., c.i.f., and July-August at 186s. to 187s., c.i.f. Futures are firm but inactive, with small sales of August at 200s. to 203s. and buyers.

Particulars in regard to a shellac substitute known as "Gambia Gum Lac" will be found in the advertisement section of this issue.

SPERMACELE.—Some quantity of American refined has been sold at 1s. 3½d., but 1s. 4d. is now asked.

SULPHUR.—The exports from Sicily to all countries during March amounted to 52,294 tons, or 15,384 tons less than in March 1906; and during the three months the exports amount to 106,735 tons, or 25,126 tons less than in 1906. The stocks at all shipping-ports in Sicily at the end of March were 505,151 tons, against 427,753 tons in 1906. The Consorzio made no change in price during April. In order to avoid a war of prices with America (says a Messina circular of April 30), the provisional administration of the Consorzio has so far prohibited shipments to the United States and Canada. The above figures show, however, that the Sicilian sulphur-industry is threatened with over-production which can scarcely be balanced without exports to the U.S.A. and Canada being resumed. The elections for the definite administration are taking place, so that some decision may be come to shortly. The quotations for sulphur in bulk are as follows: Crude, best seconds, unmixed, 83s. 3d.; thirds ditto, 78s. 3d. per ton of 1,030 kilos. Refined sulphur in block (in bulk), 84s. 9d.; ditto in bags of about 55 kilos. gross, 90s.; ditto in sticks in 1-cwt. bags, 93s. 3d.; flowers in 1-cwt. bags, 107s. 3d.; commercial ditto, 92s. 6d.; ground commercial in 1-cwt. bags, 92s. 3d.; and best seconds, 88s. 6d. per ton of 1,015 kilos., f.o.b. Sicily.

TURMERIC.—At auction 136 bags Madras were offered and bought in, comprising dullish rough finger at 25s., small lean at 22s., and fair whole bulbs at 18s. 6d. per cwt. Privately Bengal is slow of sale at 19s. to 20s. per cwt., according to quantity, and for Cochin split bulbs 12s. has been paid. Supplies of Madras are coming in fairly free.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

A — and his Money are Soon Parted.

SIR,—It is a small point, but "Xrayser" has made a note that "British" does not necessarily mean Irish, and that apparently is the Bloomsbury Square view. At any rate, undeterred by your remarks, I thought I should like to have the "Codex," and as a form was sent me which entitled the holder to a copy for 8s. 6d., I forwarded that sum with it to the publisher. Being afflicted at the moment of writing my name with a momentary spasm of conscientiousness, I carefully described myself as a member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. Promptly there came a reply calling for two shillings more as I was not a member of the British Society; but the astute publisher did not return the cheque, thinking, perhaps, that second thoughts would suggest to me that the compilation was not worth the additional florin, and that I should decide to do without it. Anyhow, I sent the additional sum, and am now wondering whether I am rightly described by the triad of letters which is first in the title of "Codex."

Yours truly,

M.P.S.I. (118/2.)

Personality v. Store-trade.

SIR,—Having the good fortune to have been on the wrong side of the counter of one or two Brighton shops and also to know one or two others in the same way, perhaps the thoughts of a Brightonian will make interesting reading when compared with the extraordinary outburst of Jay Mack. A good many years ago pharmacists had the time and skill to make the majority of their tinctures, plasters, pills, etc. Then some enterprising firm started supplying "chemists" with fancy soap, hair-brushes, combs, etc., so that now the noteworthy features of a pharmacist's window are the arrays of soap, combs, shaving-brushes, and even telescopes and toy engines. If these are the pharmaceutical preparations of shops still blighted with the remnants of professionalism, how is the modern shop recognised—by its coloured globes, its title "The Wayside Pharmacy," or "Store Prices Throughout," or how? The advantages of travelling are many and diverse. Of course, now that there are all these things to be stocked and attended to, there is no time left to make tinctures and syrups, so that now one hears the modern assistant say, on digging out a drug-mill, "What on earth is this?" *Sic volvere Parcas.*

How delighted some Brightonians will be to hear that their doctors merely write prescriptions. Oh, never dispense! Why, they will go to bed dreaming of premises extended, of three (qualified) assistants instead of one "superior" errand-boy, of a country residence, of a—! From an external view London shops do not appear so vastly different from those of Brighton, yet we are told there is such a great difference in their trade. Perhaps some South-country "professional" men will learn indirectly of the lofty, far-sighted, up-to-date creatures who make up and sell—not through a doctor, but directly to a patient—a 6-oz. mixture for 6d. Anyhow, Jay Mack's letter will do some good; it will teach the more sensible reading assistant to keep to the South of England—if, that is, he wishes to learn any pharmaceutical business.

Brighton.

J. G. PARSONS.

Invoices by Post.

SIR,—I should like to add my testimony to that of your correspondent Mr. Holmes in his reference to the various patented contrivances for sending invoices per post. They are no doubt intended to save labour, and are probably more economical, but these advantages are, in my opinion, entirely nullified by the exasperation aroused in customers through the resulting mutilated invoices, caused by the circular not having been opened in exactly the way directed, which in the hurry of business is excusable. Broken finger-nails, also, often result from attempting to undo the metal clasps which are used for binding the invoices together. No one of the new forms of stationery which I have seen is equal to the old-fashioned envelope with the flap turned in.

I am, faithfully yours,

Kilburn, May 10.

CHARLES B. ALLEN.

The Corner for Students.

SIR,—Allow me to thank you for the opportunity given me to practise analytical chemistry through the exercises given in your "Corner for Students" each month during the first tournament now concluded, and also to thank Dr. L. Dobbin for his careful corrections of reports and instructive information regarding sources of error which may arise in connection with the analysis, which have been of great service to me. I am sure I speak for a number of students in expressing this. Although I have not been among the prize-winners, yet, considering the circumstances under which the work has been carried out and previous experience, I am satisfied with the marks gained. It was with a feeling of attempting too much that I applied for my first sample, and still more when I discovered that the quantity was just sufficient to cover the bottom of a penny pill-box, having up to that time only practised upon a limited number of single salts. I have made my own little laboratory, which also serves as a bath-room, thus having a good supply of hot and cold water. My reagents are, with few exceptions, chemicals of the British Pharmacopœia from reliable sources put in uniform bottles. All the work has been done in spare hours. I must say that the analytical exercises are of great service to pharmaceutical students, especially to those who, like myself, live in a small village, with no opportunity for practical work in a college.

Yours truly,

NORSEMAN. (112/13.)

[Such a letter as this from a non-prizewinner admirably expresses the real object of the Corner for Students—viz., to assist those who are willing to practise qualitative analysis in their spare time, with a view to improving their knowledge. We occasionally learn that many students hesitate to apply for the mixture of salts because they think they are not sufficiently advanced to compete. This is a mistaken view of the Corner exercises. The system upon which the competitions are conducted enables beginners to participate and receive month by month useful hints about their work. What "Norseman" has done scores can do if they are willing to try. We would suggest that the best plan to keep up the interest in the work is for each apprentice and junior assistant to send us a supply of stamped and addressed envelopes, which we file for the purpose of sending a mixture of salts each month. Dr. Dobbin's reports appear in the last issue of each month, and single copies of the issues can be obtained from the publisher on the usual terms.—EDITOR.]

Dispensing Notes.

Aq. Bals. Copaibæ.

SIR,—Can you please translate this Russian prescription for me? It is the last line which is the bother. I make it out to be aq. bals. copaibæ. If this is so, what is it made of? I cannot find it in any book I have. My customer says the lotion seemed slightly perfumed. He had it made up in Russia.

Yours truly,

CHERCHER. (118/38.)

[The prescription is for an injection, 6 grains each of zinc sulphate and lead acetate in 6 oz. of copaiba-water. The latter is made by shaking 15 drops of copaiba in 15 oz. of tepid distilled water, and after a few hours filtering.]

Extemporaneous Easton.

J. W. (104/4) asks: "How should the following prescription be dispensed to give a clear mixture? I could only obtain a thick mixture, due to the precipitation of the ferri pyrophosph. Would it be justifiable to dispense syr. Eastoni B.P. (3iv.) with the excess of acid. phosph. conc. needed (mxxiv.)

and tr. zingib. fort. (q.s.) in place of the syr. zingib.?" The patient said he had had it dispensed clear before:

Strychninæ	...	...	gr. j.
Acid. phosph. dil.	...	...	3ij.
Quininæ sulph.	...	...	3j.
Ferri pyrophosph.	...	...	3j.
Syr. zingib.	...	...	3ij.

3j. ter die ex aq.

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1907," for much legal information as to all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

Right (113/35).—See Bribes and Corruption, page 229 of the *C. & D. Diary*.

Employer (118/59).—A boy employed three days a week to do odd jobs will come under the Workmen's Compensation Act in the event of accident in the course of his employment.

Athos (116/2).—Phenacetin is not a scheduled poison. Questions of this nature are superfluous in view of the fact that the Poisons Schedule is printed in full in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary*.

Tomatoes (113/54).—Food standards for preservatives have not been fixed by the Local Government Board. See the *C. & D. Diary*, 1907, p. 226, where you will find recommendations of a Departmental Committee.

F. S. (117/47).—You will find full particulars in regard to the law on acetylene and calcium carbide in the *C. & D. Diary*, pages 226 and 229. When more than 5 lbs. of calcium carbide is kept a petroleum licence is necessary; this usually costs 5s.

Saline (118/41).—The registration of the words "Fruit Salt" as a trade-mark will not prevent the common use of such a description as "Effervescing Grape Saline" or "Health Salt" or "Fruit Saline" which are at present in common use. The chief effect of the registration is to confirm to Messrs. Eno the right which they had established in common law.

Suspect (115/11).—It is always risky to charge an employé with even suspicion of theft unless there is direct evidence of the act of theft. The mere fact that articles are found in an employé's trunk is not proof that he has stolen them. It is not illegal to tell the man quite privately that goods are being missed and asking his assistance in tracing them. His conduct when this is done should determine whether or not a search should be made.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

Mancunian (107/74).—ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.—A boy (at present a pupil teacher) wishes to become an analytical chemist. The first bit of advice he should get is to consider that as a teacher he is likely to get a better income than the average earned by analytical chemists. If he goes in for chemistry, he will find that at the end of his period of pupilage (the cost of which may involve as much as 250*l.* to 500*l.*, according to the premium, collegiate training, etc.) a salary of 80*l.* a year will be a fair beginning, and this may increase up to 150*l.* to 200*l.* when he becomes a F.I.C. There are many instances in which a larger salary can be commanded where there is special knowledge, but a lad of sixteen is not sufficiently advanced to say whether he will be ordinary or special.

Opa (112/22).—PRACTICAL DENTISTRY.—Most of the mechanical dentists who advertise in the *C. & D.* give practical instruction in dentistry. Communicate with them.

S. A. R. & Co. (Hyderabad) (88/63).—MANUFACTURE OF POTASSIUM CYANIDE.—Referring to the reply we gave you in the *C. & D.*, April 20, p. 602, a correspondent points out that the method there outlined produces potassium cyanate. We have now come across the book you required on this subject. It is a French work by Robino and Lenglen, published by Béranger, Paris; but Chapman & Hall, London, are publishers of a translation by Le Clerc entitled "The Cyanide Industry."

Methylated (107/67).—The formula given for ether soap in the *C. & D.*, April 20, p. 657, indicates the lines you must work on for the motorists' liquid soap.

G. W. H. (101/44).—ACIDITY OF MILK.—Decinormal solution of caustic soda is used for testing the acidity of milk, each c.c. of $\frac{N}{10}$ caustic soda being equivalent to one degree of acidity. One hundred c.c. of milk is placed in a beaker, 5 c.c. of 0.1-per-cent. solution of phenolphthalein added, and the milk titrated till a faint pink colour is obtained. Twenty degrees of acidity is the usual limit allowed.

L. S. (Shanghai) (104/23).—CHINESE WOOD OIL.—The constants for Chinese wood oil or tung oil are thus stated by Lewkowitsch:

Sp. gr. at 15° C.	...	0.9360—0.9432
Solidifying-point...	...	below -17° C.
Hehner value	...	962
Saponification value	...	193 (mg. of potassium hydrate)
Iodine value	...	150—165
Thermal test	...	bromination 22.4° C.
Refractive-index at 22° C.	...	
in olco-refractometer...	...	+75

Some characteristic properties may also be noted as being useful for identification purposes: Tung oil forms a jelly on being heated to 250° C. for a short time, or even when kept at 180° C. for an hour or two. The viscosity as shown in a Redwood's viscosimeter with 50 c.c. of oil is 1,433 seconds, compared with 28 seconds for water. The sulphur-chloride test is to treat 5 grams of the oil in the cold with 2 c.c. of sulphur chloride and 2 c.c. of carbon bisulphide, when in 1½ minute a thick stiff jelly results. The thickening does not take place when gurjun balsam is present. The refractive index of tung oil is higher than any known fatty oil, and hence it cannot be examined in the butyro-refractometer, as the refraction is beyond the 100° limit. If a saturated solution of iodine in chloroform be dropped on tung oil the oil is immediately solidified, and if the oil has been previously dissolved in chloroform a jelly results.

Mix (93/6).—OILED SILK.—Large pieces of green silk are fastened on a wooden frame furnished with hooks and movable pegs, and there is then applied to both sides of the silk a varnish consisting of poppy oil 3 parts, copal varnish 1 part. The drying properties of the poppy oil are increased by the usual method of boiling with litharge or some of the newer siccatives. The varnish is applied as sparsely as possible, and if necessary repeated when the first coating has dried. Sometimes a thin copal varnish is applied, as the final coating, and oiled silk finished by polishing with tripoli is not unknown.

J. H. C. (107/04).—(1) The baryta-treatment for walls referred to in the *C. & D.*, April 20, was given in detail in the number for March 9, p. 400. (2) The SOLVENT FOR INDIA-RUBBER employed on a commercial scale is known as solvent naphtha—a mixture of toluol and xylol—obtained in distilling coal-tar. No solvent for indiarubber can be said to be rapid, mechanical agitation for days of the finely comminuted material with the solvent being needed. The viscosity of the solution limits the proportion of indiarubber which a solvent will take up.

Pypo (108/72).—BEETLE-POWDER.—This is a sample which is fatal to beetles who walk across; the powder owes its efficacy to the presence of caustic soda. The active ingredient is diluted with some inactive powder, such as plaster of Paris or whiting.

J. O. E. (116/24).—NEURALGIA-MIXTURE.—The following formula is founded on an analysis of the mixture you send:

Potass. bromid.	...	...	3ij.
Quin. sulph.	...	...	gr. xij.
Ac. hydrobrom. dil.	...	...	5iss.
Tinct. gelsem.	...	...	3j.
Liq. cocci	...	...	q.s.
Aq. camph. ad	...	...	3vj.

Dose for adults: One tablespoonful every three or four hours in water.

J. H. M. (Cape Colony) (117/15).—(1) UNHAIRING HIDES.—The chemical methods of unhairing involve the use of lime, caustic soda, sodium sulphide, calcium sulphhydrate, lime sulpharsenite, wood charcoal, sodium aluminate, barium sulphide, sodium zincate, sodium silicate, or ammonia. Milk of lime is most frequently used, but the mixture of limo and sodium sulphide (forming calcium sulphhydrate) is much employed. From what you say we think the process you have in mind is one in which caustic soda figures. A suitable bath is made from crystallised sodium carbonate 20 lb., slaked limo 15 lb., water 50 gals. (2) The tonic stomachic mixture you refer to would be improved as a stock preparation if sent out clear and bright. This you can do by using the equivalent quantities of ammonia and ammonium carbonate to what are contained in the amount of spt. ammon. arom. in your formula.

The Week's Poisonings.

EIGHT deaths by poisoning have occurred during the past week, none of them having been proved to be other than suicides. At Stafford, John Nicholson (41), a veterinary-surgeon, belonging to Glasgow, who had been discharged from his employment with a Stafford veterinary because of drunkenness, poisoned himself with prussic acid.—George John Layton, an insurance-broker, died at Westminster from an overdose of morphine.—A solution of oxalic acid was taken, with fatal results, by Herbert Robinson Briggs (51), a Hornsey house-furnisher, who was overworked.—Four deaths were due to laudanum. The victims were Margaret Boyd (59), of Belfast; John McGregor, a Greenock engineer; Ann Elizabeth Henson (51), of Grantham; and Walter Marks, of Gillingham. At the inquest on the last-mentioned a witness stated that deceased sent him for eighteenpennyworth of laudanum, and told him that he would only be able to get sixpennyworth of the drug at one shop. The witness accordingly went to three chemists for it. Deceased said he wanted the laudanum to rub into a wound to relieve the pain. Dr. Birkbeck said it was possible for the poison to be absorbed into the body through a wound, but it was very improbable for the drug to have killed the man through absorption. The jury were of opinion that the poison was taken internally.—Nellie Kendall (19), a Battersea domestic-servant, poisoned herself with hydrochloric acid.

College Notes.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.—On Wednesday, May 8, a number of demonstrators and chemical students of the Royal College of Science visited the works of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. at Dartford. Afterwards they took tea at the Wellcome Club and Institute.

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—At the recent examination for prizes the following medals were awarded: Chemistry and botany, Miss R. E. Groom; pharmacy and materia medica, Mr. John Hardy; dispensing, Mr. O. L. Fewster and Mr. D. J. Williams.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—The first botanical ramble of this College was taken on Thursday afternoon, May 9, when the students travelled by train to Upper Warlingham, and, led by the Principal, they rambled by Morden Park to Godstone. Many plants in bloom were collected. At Caterham the party had tea, and returned, after an enjoyable and profitable afternoon, later in the evening.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—The first botanical excursion of the season was held on Tuesday, May 14, under the leadership of the Principal and demonstrators, a visit being paid to Campsie Glen. Favoured with magnificent weather, the party wended their way up the glen, and an interesting collection of plants was gathered. A football match was played in the hotel grounds, Juniors v. Seniors. Tea and a smoking-concert concluded a most enjoyable outing.

SUPPLEMENTARY OBITUARY.

BINGLEY.—At 12 Hofer Road, Clapham, Mr. Richard Bingley, chemist and druggist, formerly of Barnes, aged sixty-one.

EKINS.—On May 14, suddenly, Mr. John Ekens, chemist and druggist, late of 97 High Street, Bedford, aged sixty-nine.

LLOYD.—At Colwyn Bay on May 14, Mr. Edward Lloyd, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-nine. Mr. Lloyd passed the Minor examination in 1870, and about twenty-six years ago established a branch business at Colwyn Bay, and in May 1890 removed from Abergele to Colwyn Bay, where he had since established one of the principal chemists' businesses in the town. He had been in ill-health for the past six months. Mr. Lloyd leaves a family of six children—three sons and three daughters.

ULEX.—The death is announced from Hamburg of Mr. G. F. Ulex, a well-known apotheker and dealer in ships' medicines. The business is to be carried on by his manager, Mr. Johannes Dierke, on behalf of deceased's widow.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Wednesday, May 22.

Western Chemists' Association, Norfolk Square Hotel, Paddington, W., at 9 p.m. Mr. Burton Middleton on "The Employers' Liability Act" and Messrs. J. Cofman and C. B. Allen on "Secret Remedies and Pharmaceutical Proprietaries in England and Abroad."

British Optical Association, Trocadero Restaurant, London, W., at 3.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

Forfarshire Chemists' Association. Excursion to Dunfermline. Leave Dundee, Tay Bridge, 10 a.m. Visit the Abbey, the Glen, and a linen-factory. Luncheon, 1 p.m.; tea, 4.30 p.m.; return train, 5.20 p.m.

Thursday, May 23.

West Ham Chemists' Association, at 7 p.m., visit to West Ham Electric Power Station.

Friday, May 24.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 p.m. Professor J. A. Fleming on "Recent Contributions to Electric-wave Telegraphy."

DRUG-TRADE APPEAL FUND.—The annual meeting of subscribers will take place at St. Bride Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., on May 28, at 4.30 p.m.

SPECTACLE-MAKERS' COMPANY.—A reunion of diploma-holders and exhibition of optical goods will be held on June 4 at the Finsbury Town Hall, Clerkenwell, London, E.C. The exhibition will remain open till June 7.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," April 24, 1907.)

"**POUDRON**"; for medicated toilet-paper. By Ada Parr Anderson, trading as the Poudron Toilet-paper Co., "Pergola," Leicester Road, Wanstead, London, N.E. 291,173.

Device of Sphinx with "**PURGEN KIRBY**" thereon ("Purge" disclaimed); for chemicals. By H. and T. Kirby & Co., Ltd., 14 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W. 286,636.

Label with portrait of "Joseph Henry Sleath"; for seidlitz-powders. By E. W. Sleath & Co., Teneriffe Street, Manchester. 290,313.

"**VEGHO**"; for medicines. By John William Tutty, 44 Margaret Street, Hull. 291,255.

"**KORNTIE**"; for chemicals. By Arthur Miller, Steyne View Pharmacy, 8 West Street, Bognor, Sussex. 291,300.

"**LUNGO**"; for cough-mixtures. By Edmund Hirst Sanzen Baker, 89 Shields Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 291,309.

"**SANNURA**"; for catamenial belts. By Adolph Ludwig Martinson, 16 Springfield Road, St. John's Wood, London, N.W. 290,561.

"**EIFFEL TOWER**"; for foodstuffs. By G. Foster Clark & Co., and also as Fontaigne, Eiffel Tower Works, Hart Street, Maidstone. 290,928.

"**So**"; for foodstuffs. By A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., 100 Carpenters' Road, Stratford, Essex. 290,974.

"**ALIX**"; for carbonated and mineral waters. By Samuel Henry Smith, 102 The Parade, Leamington Spa. 291,299.

Label design "**SAVONNERIE MODERNE**"; for perfumed soap. By Alexis Biette, 10 rue Beau-Séjour, Nantes, France. 290,156.

"**MANOL**"; for perfumed toilet-soaps. By Max Feigl, 906 Kolokroona, Prague, Austria. 290,296.

"**BELLAIR**"; for perfumery. By Harold Gledhill, 32 Northfield Terrace, Eastmon Road, Wakefield. 290,794.

"**PELMA**"; for hair-preparations. By Charles Fritsch, trading as Argo Perfumery Co., 49 Theobald's Road, London, W.C. 290,977.

"**KRON PRINZ**"; for perfumery. By Parke's Drug-stores, Ltd., 65 Harwood Street, London, N.W. 291,151.

British Medicinal Plants: What Students should Look for in May.

THE return of spring, though this year so long delayed that evidences of fresh growth in the plant-world are even now nearly a month late, brings to mind the usefulness and pleasures attaching to plant-studies.

In view of the difficulty experienced by some collectors in separating useful or the more interesting plants from the overwhelming abundance of hedge or field growth that in late spring and summer usually abounds, a few notes each month on some of the principal native plants that have been or are still used in medicine should be of service to students of pharmacy. Though May is usually looked upon as one of the most prolific months of the year for outdoor floral development, a goodly number of plants produce their flowers in April. From a calculation, however, of the number of British plants that may be called medicinal, it is interesting to find that the month of January has the credit of producing only two—namely, *Daphne Mezereum* and *D. Laureola*, the beauty of the rose-pink flowers of the former and the blistering properties of the barks being well known. *Ruscus aculeatus* and *Helleborus fatidus* appear in February. In March the number increases to ten (too many to enumerate), in April seventeen, in May thirty-eight, in June sixty-six, while in July the number drops to forty-three, in August to seven, and in September, October, and December to one each, November being the only month not recorded. Of course, these are only rough calculations, because many plants have



FIG. 1.—*BERBERIS VULGARIS*, L.
(a) Flower, showing stamens;
(b) showing calyx and pistil;
(c) Fruits.

FIG. 2.—*CHELIDONIUM MAJUS*.
(a) Capsule; (b) Flower,
showing stamens.

a long flowering period, extending from April or May to September, or even October; but the months we have given refer to the earliest period of flowering, and they apply only to those plants which are best known for their medicinal properties. The plants to be found in flower during the present month are fairly representative of the several natural orders which cover the British flora, as will be seen from the following list:

Ranunculaceæ.—*Aquilegia vulgaris* and *Delphinium Staphisagria*.
Berberideæ.—*Berberis vulgaris*.
Papaveraceæ.—*Chelidonium majus*.
Fumariaceæ.—*Fumaria officinalis*.
Cruciferae.—*Nasturtium officinale*, *Sisymbrium Alliaria*, *Cochlearia officinalis*, and *C. Armoracia*.
Geraniaceæ.—*Geranium Robertianum*.
Rubiacæ.—*Ilex Aquifolium*.
Sapindaceæ.—*Esculus Hippocastanum*.
Rhamnaceæ.—*Rhamnus catharticus*.
Leguminosæ.—*Cytisus scoparius*.
Cucurbitaceæ.—*Bryonia dioica*.
Rubiaceæ.—*Asperula odorata*.
Compositæ.—*Achillea Millefolium*.
Ericaceæ.—*Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*.
Gentianeæ.—*Menyanthes trifoliata*.
Boraginæ.—*Symphytum officinale*.

Plantaginæ.—*Plantago major*.
Scrophularinæ.—*Veronica officinalis*, *V. Beccabunga*, and *Euphrasia officinalis*.
Labiatae.—*Ajuga reptans* and *A. Chamæpitys*.
Primulaceæ.—*Anagallis arvensis*.
Polygonaceæ.—*Rumex acetosa*.
Aristolochiæ.—*Asarum europæum*.
Betulaceæ.—*Betula alba*.
Salicinæ.—*Salix alba*.
Coniferae.—*Juniperus communis* and *Pinus sylvestris*.
Iridæ.—*Iris Pseud-acorus*.
Liliaceæ.—*Paris quadrifolia* and *Convallaria majalis*.
Aroideæ.—*Arum maculatum*.
Filices.—*Adiantum Capillus-Veneris*.

All these plants have more or less interest either for their uses at the present time or for the part they have played among the medicines of our forefathers. Moreover, many of them have points of structural interest which space prevents being dealt with in detail here, and it will perhaps suffice to draw attention to the four plants figured as an indication of what may be sought for by the botanical student.

In the barberry (fig. 1), the general properties of which are acid and astringent, and the wood of a deep yellow colour, the stamens show a remarkable degree of irritability. They are six in number, one opposite each petal, as shown in the flower at a. When touched at the base they rapidly rise to the pistil, the anthers touching the stigma and so producing fertilisation.

The bright yellow of the flowers and the orange-coloured juice of *Chelidonium majus* (fig. 2) are characters by which the plant may be known, in addition to which is the linear



FIG. 3.—*RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS*. FIG. 4.—*ARUM MACULATUM*.
(a) Male Flower; (b) Female (a) Berry or Fruit; (b) Section of Fruit, showing seeds;
(c) Berry.

capsule, with its thin valves dehiscing upwards, shown at a, and the numerous short stamens, two-lobed anthers, and bifid stigma at b. The celandine is one of the plants that not many years ago was boomed as a cancer-cure.

In the buckthorn (fig. 3), the properties of which are cathartic, as its specific name indicates, the two sexes of flowers are distinct, as shown at a and b in the figure. They are small, not more than one-fifth of an inch in diameter, and of a yellowish-green colour. The fruit is a globose black berry.

The common arum (fig. 4) is well known from its corms yielding Portland arrowroot. Botanically it is of interest for the nature of its inflorescence—the spathe first appearing among the leaves in a closely folded form, which soon expands into an open sheath showing the purple spadix, which, however, is sometimes, but very rarely, yellow. The scarlet berries are crowded on the spadix, which, as it grows, bursts the spathe, appearing in the hedge-bank with its well-known bright berries. The leaves and spathe are sometimes spotted with dark blotches.—JOHN R. JACKSON.